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# 4th of July The Tobey **EXCURSIONS.**

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# Pleasure Excursion TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

The Most Delightful and Interesting Trip During the Hot Summer Months.

The elegant Low-Pressure Steamers PEERLESS will leave THURSDAY, July 5, at 8 p. m. JOSEPH L. HURD will leave WEDNESDAY, July 11, at 8 p. m. Choice of Rontes by Lake, Rail, and Mississippi River. Send for Circulars giving particulars. For Freight or Passage apply to AUSTRIAN, LEOPOLD & AUSTRIAN, 73 Market-st., Managers Lake Superior People's Line Steamers.

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The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned underlike firm name of Martin D. Stevers & Co., is this day discoved by mutual consent, Henry C. Houston retiring from the firm. icago, Ill., July 8, 1877 MARTIN D. STEVERS. HENBY C. MOUSTON.

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Clearly Deines the Term

"British Interests."

CHICAGO, WEDJESDAY JULY 4, 1877.

# COUNTRY LIFE

And yet Almost in Sight of the City.

SPECIAL! SPECIAL! If you buy Two Lots, and will build immediately, I will furnish you a pass good for TWO YEARS on every and all trains tween Chicago and La Grange,

MY LOTS AT

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\$15 down and \$5 monthly. This makes fit cost you, after your first payment, only 17 cents a day. You can save that on cigar money, or your good wife will find a way to economize just a little more, so you can by-

A BEAUTIFUL HOME OF YOUR OWN EXCURSIONS leave my office to see the Lots every pleasant day at 7 and 10:30 to the morning and at 3 and 4 o'clock in the

LA GRANGE Is on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Raff-road; is one of Chicago's most attractive and enterprising suburbs, being beautifully situated among hills and growes; has now about 1,000 inhabitants, and growing rapid-ly; churches, schools, stores, etc., etc. 10-CENT TRAINS

Already on, and 5-cent trains will probably COMMUTATION ON THIS ROAD VERY LOW And TRAINS ALMOST EVERY HOUR. Special evening trains during amusement season. Sunday trains for those wishing to strend church in the city.

DON'T FAIL to see these Lots before buying. It is the CHEAPEST PROPER. TY in the market, and

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40 Lots at Hyde Park - \$600 100 Lots at Evanston - - 500 100 Lots at South Chicago 250 200 Lots at Desplaines - 200 40 Lots at Park Ridge - 300 400 Lots at Lake Side - - 100 300 Lots at Glencoe - - - 100 600 Lots at La Grange - 100 800 Lots at Thornton - - 100 .600 Lets at Homewood - 100

2,400 Lots at San Diego, Cal., 100 the member that you get an Abstractified property purchased of me; and also ave commissions, as I deal in nothing but own property, and SHOW IT PREE.

IRA BROWN

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We are now RETAILING from our stock to close out most reliable works in the city, made for our own trade.

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THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

SIEGE OF SILESTRIA.

[By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

LONDON OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE SALISDURY STREET, W. C., July S.—The TRIBUNE correspondent at Ibrail says that the Fourteenth Corps has arrived before Silistria and is preparing to besiege the

WORKS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

New YORK, July 4-8 a.m.—A correspondent at Rustchuk says the Car still continues his inspection of the Russian position on both sides of the river. He has visited the hospitals

Leading Russian Journal

and has personally seen that the wounded were cared for. On many occasions his imperial Majesty conversed with the sufferers, and directed that changes be made in the arrangement of the cots and of the means of ventilation. The Emperor expressed himself as well satisfied with the military situation, but found some fault with the management of the commissariat.

The Turks are evidently undecided whether or not to meet their enemies somewhere between Rustchuk and Shumla.

Shunha telegraphs that the order seems to in dicate the determination of the Turks to abandon Rustchuk in the event of the Russians passing the Danube between that point and Stilleria.

DILATORY TAUTICS.

To the Western Associated Press.

LONDON, July 3.—Simultza; and Bucharest dispatches remark upon the dilatory tactics of the Russians since they crossed the Danube. The position the Russians occupy is fortunately admirable for defense, and the time allowed by the Turks has enabled them to bring up men and guns enough to defend it. For two days the situation was critical, but now, by occupying the hills in force, the Russians have practically gained an immense advantage.

A CORRESPONDENT'S SHOWL.

Turkish bank are living precariously. A General's dinner has to be sent from his baggage wagon from this side. There is no accumulation of provisions or ammunition at Sistova. The

tary arrangements of the Russian camps as

ALONG THE DANUBE.

Great activity is noticeable all along the ube, and another crossing is in preparation Balari, below Rustchuk.

to mask an advance on Tirnova.

eross has taken place.

the banks of the Danube.

THE BULGARIANS.

present themselves at the Russian camps to b

BUCHARRST, July 3.—Two thousand Roumenians have crossed the Danube at Cetate.

SHUMLA, July 8.—It is evident that the Rus-

sians are definitely established at Sistova, and no concentration of Turkish forces to drive them

BUCHARRST, July 3.—It is declared, notwith-standing the absence of war news, it will be found that no time has been lost in pushing for-

ward military operations.

The Czar continues visiting the wounded on

A RESERVE-FORCE. -RUSTCHUK, July 3.—A Turkish force of 30,000

is being formed as a reserve.

PAILED.

Yesterday the Russians failed, it is said, in an attempt to cross at Moretim, a few miles be-

low this city.

TCHERNAVODA AND KUSTENDJI.

Yesterday skirmishing commenced between the Russian and Egyptian outposts on the line of Tchernavoda and Kustendji.

ASIA MINOR.

sed into a force for their own protection

SS THE DANUBE

A dispatch from a correspondent at Constantinople confirms the story of the Russian repulse at Bjela as forwarded yesterday. The same correspondent also states that it is reported that the Turkish gunboats have destroyed the bridge at Sistova, but this is evidently an echo of news nearly a week old. The attack of a Turkish monitor on the engineers while the bridge was building, and the subsequent retirement of the vessel will be remembered. The English Favy Now Within Hailing Distance of Constantinople.

Russian Corp Preparing to Besiege the Stronghold of

Invading Fores Moving Upon Both Tchernavoda and Kustendji.

Two Thousand Roumanians Now

on the Sorth Side of the lambe.

Russians Virtually Admit Reverses in Asia Mnor.

The Siege of Kars Continued Though with Diminished Vigor.

War Preparations Progressing of a Large Scale in Servia.

ENGLAND AND BUSSIA. THE PROPOSED ENGLISH WAS GRANT. [By Cable to The Cuicago Tribune.]

LONDON OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNT SALISBURY STREET, W. C. July 8 .- Mr. Glad stone's letter, claiming that the two millio grant in 1870 was not a precedent for the proposed grant of the same amount now, is severely criticised by the evening papers. The Pall Mall Gazette says that "the public will be perfectly able to compare the issue at stake in 1870 with those at stake in 1877, and that comparison will lead them to the conclusion exactly opposite to that of Mr. Gladstone. The need of preparation, so far from being less at present than in the former

Then we had to consider the interests Belgium plus the obligation of treaties. Now we have to consider the interests of Europe Asia, and civilization itself, as concerned re-British interests concerned plus the obligasisting Russian domination, plus

You may liber what view the Rus-The Golos has a long editorial, which says: Lord Derby, by combining Constantinople with the Dardsnelles question, evidently the latter head, but failed, and feels that he failed. The Russian Government has openly declared its determination to solve this question only after the war, and to solve it in such a way that the Bosphorus and Dardanelles will be thrown open forever to our fleet. Lord Derby and Besconsfield's Cabi-

DELIGHT IN MENACES. If their threats are unheeded they evaporate into thin air, and are forgotten like so many preceding ones. It may, however, be as well to observe that in the present instance, and on this particular subject, English demonstrations are not likely to be quietly passed over by this Government. Were England to announce her resolution to prevent, by force, the opening of the Bos-phorus and Dardanelles, the mere intimation would be considered as

A BREACH OF MEUTRALITY. After this Russia would no longer think her-self bound to respect English interests in

ASIA MINOR.

BAISED THE SIEGE.

Special Dispoich to The Tribune.

New York, July 4.—A special dispatch from a correspondent at Erzeroum, dated Sunday, announces that the Turks are now marching to Kars against Gen. Louis Melikoff, who has raised the siege and intends to effect a junction with the retiring left wing now near Bayazid. The Turks fear that this movement is intended simply to draw them out of the citadel of Kars, and as the Russians number nearly three to one, it is not probable that the Turks will be induced to

BISK A LARGE BATTLE any other quarter of the world. THE BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN FLEET. To the Western Associated Press.

London, July 3.—Concerning the dispatch of the fleet to Besika Bay, the supporters of the Government say the Mediterranean fleet is for the representation and the protection of British the representation and the protection of British interests, and it should be nowhere so properly stationed as in the vicinity where its presence is most useful. Those who doubt the pacific declarations of the Government argue from this movement that the intention is to keep the Bussians out of Constantinople, by force if necessary. RISK A LARGE BATTLE in the open country. The falling back of the Russians followed a successful sortic in force from the garrison of Kars, but although the

necessary.

In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, confirmed the report that the fleet had gone to Besiks Bay. Russians were in strong force they apparently, lesired to avoid a battle.

DRIVEN PROM THEIR POSITIONS. To the Western Associated Press. ERZEROUM, July 3.—The Turks on Monday

TURKISH REPORT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 3.—The British fleet has arrived in Besika Sey. The rumor that it will come to Constantinople is erroneous. No request for authority to come has been preferred by England. Admiral Hornby is, however, expected here. drove 10,000 Russians from their positions at Kara-Kilissa. RETREATING.

CONSTANTINOPLS, July 3.—Since the affair at Zewin the Turks have sent out scouts in every direction, who have brought in intelligence that the Russians were retreating, both on the road from Soghanin and that in the Euphrates Valley. ever, expected here.

Bucharss, July 8.—The departure of the British fleet for Besika Bay has created an un-ERZEROUM, July 3.—The siege of Kars is imost raised in consequence of Turkish suc-

favorable impression bers.

Danial.

London, July 3—The Daily Telegraph denies in an official form the statement that the Cabinet before deciding to send the fleet to Besika Bay warmly discussed the question of sending \$0.000 men.

VIENNA, July 3.—The return of the son of Schamyl to Constantinople is announced, and it looks as if the Turks had become convinced of the uselessness of efforts to spread the Caucasian insurrection.

casian insurrection.

Sr. Physissure, July 3.—An official telegram from the Grand Duke Michael says: "Dervish Pasha, having received considerable reinforcements from Batoum, the Russian Gen. Oktobije found it advisable to concentrate his forces in more advantageous position." The official telegram estimates the Russian loss in the battle at Tchamdjore, June 29, at 250.

[Fazil Pasha had previously reported the Russian losses to be 2,000 killed and 6,000 wounded.]

BERLIN, July 3.—The Governor of Erzeroum, in a telegram reporting the defeat of the Russians at Kara-Kilissa, says the enemy succeeded in railying at 1,500 metres from Kara-Kilissa. The Turks were fatigued, and did not continue the present

NEW YORK, July 3.—A dispatch from Erzeroum, dated Sunday, says the siege of Kars was raised on that day, and that the Russian forces are now retreating toward the frontier. The sortie from Kirs, Sunday, is represented as one of the most bloody and desperate struggles of the war. The Turks fought with great gallantry. The damake inflicted was immense.

BATTIR OF ERWIN.

In the battle of Zewin, which also took place on Sunday, the Russian loss was about 4,000 men. The Turks are greatly clated over their success, and represent that the Russians are in an atter state of demoralization.

MEDIATION.

A HINT PROM BISMARCK. NEW YORK, July 4—3:30 a. m.—A correspondent telegraphs that Biamarck, in acknowledging the impossibility of the Turks making a long resistence to the Russian advance, and yesterday that he advocated a conference of the Powers, at which could be arranged a scheme of mediation looking to peace.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.
ON THE QUI VIVE.

Pastra, July 3.—The sees sion of the Hungayan
Parliament has been closed. It was arrasted,
however, that it may be summoned for a extraordinary session on the demand of wenty
Deputies. The Government has chosen this
method of winding up the session as to be
able to reassemble Parliament at any hour that
events compol a departure from the present
policy of neutrality.

The mobilitation of the Apstro-Hungarian
army is being decided upon today, and will be
carried out shortly.

practically gained an immense advantage.

A CORRESPONDENT'S GROWL.

A CORRESPONDENT'S WEEP IN TURNS WERE NOT PROMISED IN TURNS WERE NOT PROMISED IN TURNS.

Was effected Wednesday, it was not until Saturday that Gen. Skobeleff's Cossacks went to learn the whereabouts of the Turks. Meantime the bringe was incomplete, and the Russian force was Hable to stack in flank from Rustchuk and Nikopolis. Access from Simmitza to the place of embarkation was suffered to remain difficult, being a track down a steep bluff, and no attempt was made to improve the communications. The troops on the Turkish bank are living precariously. A Gen-PRINCE MILAN'S SPEECH'S THE SKUPPSCHINA.

KRACUJEVALZ, July 3.—The Skuptachina opened here to-day, Prince Milan's speech opening the session as very guarded. He expressed confidence that Servian blood shed in the last war would not be in vain, but the fate of sie Christians in Turkey is now in more powered keeping. He said that on his recent visit to thank the Czar for his protection of Servia see Czar assured him that the Servians would never cease to be the objects of his paternal solicitude. Prince Milan invited the Skuptanina to proceed in its legislative work with sie greatest circumspection, since any false step or ill-considered resolution might jeopardist the hopeful prospects opening out before Servia.

sanitary arrangements of the Russian camps are conspicuous by their absence. The stmospher of Simnitza is poisonous and the water supply abominable. The correspondent draw damaging contrast with the Germans in the ing particulars, and says a finer arm

WAR PREPARATIONS.

BRIGRADE, July 3.—War preparations are going on. The whole army can be mobilized in ten days. It is stated that a militia brigade of the first class has already been sent to the fron-

GENERAL.

LONDON, July 8.—A Vienna correspondent says the taking of Tirnova, which has not yet been officially announced, turns out to be true. This is important, as from Tirrova radiate several roads across the Balkana current may be reconciled by the supposition that the Russian stack on the bridge over the Jantra at Biels, which was repulsed, was merely a feint to mask an advance on Tirnova.

the peace party is powerless.

RALLEGAD CONTRACTS.

S2. PETERBURG, July 3.—Two contractors have undertaken the construction, within three months, of railways connecting Rent, Ismail, and Bezder with Galstz. 'A correspondent at Bucharest states that all able-bodied Bulgarians have been summoned to

PROHIBITED.

BERLIN, July &.—The Rumor that the German Government will shortly prohibit the ex-portation of horses has been confirmed, and is

probably to be attributed to apprehensions aroused by events in France. Other reports show that the Hungarian Government has extended the area from which the export of horses is forbidden.

THE DIPLOMATS. LONDON, July 8.—A Berlin correspondent says the Russian Ambassador has had a long conference with Prince Bismarck. One of the Secretaries of the Embassy has left for Bucharcest with a special report for Prince Gortacharch and the Czar. The opinion is growing here that the diplomatists are trying to fix conditions on which peace negotiations shall eventually be conducted.

LIEBLY TO BE BOUNCED. VIENNA, July 3.—Redif Pasha's departure for Shumla is considered to be merely pre'iminary to his final dismissal. He has been the most

PRICE FIVE CENTS

time at least he might smoke and dream peace. In the brezy days the sailors could be in the rays of their southern sun; in the ho still nights, they were lulled to sleep by a soothing lap of the yellow waters against thick from armor which seemed to be so solid security.

ditions on which peace ingountanous again orders tailly be conducted.

LIKHLT TO BE BOUNCED.

VIENNA, July 2—Redif Pash's departure for Shumla is considered to be merely pre'iminary to his find dismissal. He has been the most stubborn opponent of peace.

ON THE DANUBE.

TOKISH MONTROES AND RUSSIAN TOREZHOUS.

BUCHARIST, June 18.—When war was first declared the navigation of the Dambo remained open. The ships of all the world might pass without let or hindrance. A sudden order came from the Rassians that within a few hours the river would no longer be available for traffic. Men heard of the order one evening, and on the next ships were as much at the their places as if they had grounded on a sand-bank. All thus is easily explained. When Russia Gelared was she suffered under the disadvantage of having to cross the Fruth near its mouth, or send her troops by a circultous route by the north. At the same time that the mouth of the Pruth was in danger from the mouthors, Galatz was in an equally unsafe condition. But there came a moment when one of the great monitors, Galatz was in an equally unsafe condition. But there came a moment when one of the great monitors, dialtz was in an equally unsafe condition. But there came a moment when one of the great monitors, dialtz was in an equally unsafe condition. But there came a moment when one of the great monitors, dialtz was in an equally unsafe condition. But there came a moment when one of the great monitors, dialtz was in an equally unsafe condition. But there came a moment when one of the great monitors, dialtz was in an equally unsafe condition. But there came a moment when one of the great monitors, dialtz was in an equally unsafe condition. But there came a moment when one of the great monitors, dialtz was in an equally unsafe condition. But there exame the button of the surface, the button of the surface, the button of the surface, the button of the product of the surface of great importance, but because they are towns of considerable rate and brails, two places of

GEN. GRANT.

uring him of their good wish found a welcome. Impro

in the mame of my country, I thank you for a addresse you have presented to me. I feel a great compilment paid to my Government, dome to me personally. Since my arrival ontitiah soil I have received great attentions such wase intended, I feel sure, in some y, for my country. I have had ovalous, free hand-shakings, presentations on different classes, from the Government, om the controlling authorities of cities, and we been received in cities by the populace, it there has been no reception which I am ouder of than this to-day. I recognize a fact that whatever there is of greatness the United States, as indeed in y other country, is due to labor. The borer is the author of all greatness and eaith. Without labor there would be no government, or leading class, or nothing to preve. With us labor is regarded as highly recetable. When it is not so regarded, it is because man dishouers labor. We recognize that for dishonors no man, and no matter what a sa's occupation is, he is eligible to fill any sit in the gift-of the people. His occupation is a considered in selecting, whether, as a law-aker or as an executor of the law.

Now, gentlemen, in tenchusion, all I can de is renew my thanks for the address and repeat sat I have received thing from any class since my arrival which a given me more pleasure.

After the speech there was an informal example of the state of the state of the there was an informal example of the state of the s

acce of interest in Great Britain, making Lonon his headquarters.

ANOTHER BANQUET.

LONDON, July 4-5 a. m.—A banquet vas
ven Gen. Grant by the United Service Clup
et might. The Duke of Cambridge presided,
aving on his right Gen. Grant, Lord
ampton, and Lord Stratham. Admiral
ir Charles Eden was Vice-President,
aving on his right Sir George Sartoria, and Gen.
ir William Codington on his left. There was
very full attendance of guests. The Duke of
ambridge proposed the health of Gen. Grant,
he General, in reply, alluded to the visit of the
rince of Wales to the United States. He said
a knewform all his friends, as well as of his
win personal knowledge, his Royal Highness
as received as the son of England's Queen with
he sincerest respect. He thanked the company
or their hospitality, which was one of the
reatest honors he had received.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE BREADSTUFFS MARKETS.
ON, July 2.—The Mark-Lane Expres kly review of the British corn trade says state of the growing wheat plant are, gen-speaking, favorable, but the early harvest improbable in spite of the improvement hich has taken place in the weather, having reard to the fact that the plant has come into ear me ten days later than the average time. Reports from northern and middle counties are to the effect that, although the sunshine has done much to promote the development of cereal crops, there are still some districts where the

stan supplies diminish, this is more likely, as the very limited stocks of English wheat in larmers' hands will necessitate increased drain upon foreign supplies for the next two or three months, and with a visible supply in America of less than half what it was at this time last year, there appears to be little probability of any important outward-movement from that country. At the present rate of importation our wants are being supplied, and for the moment the weather remains the most important factor in

FRANCE.

MAC MAHON AND THE TROOPS.

PARTS, July 3—The Pays, referring to Fresident MacMahon's order of the day to the troops who participated in the review, Sunday, says:

"At last we feel that we are ruled by a hand." that wields a sword. The chief of the army has appealed to bayonets, and all must now return to their duty."

Paris, July 3.—Senor Zorila and other Span-lards implicated in the plot against the Spanish and France. Governments will be expelled from France.

Pance.

Acquitted.

Paris, July 3.—The action against the manager of the \*Republique Française for reproducing a news special asserting that Cardinal Guibert, Archbishop of Paris, had gone to Rome on a political mission, resulted in the acquittal of the acquised.

FILIBUSTERING.

FILIBUSTERING.

THE HOME-ECLERS IN THE BRITISH COMMONS.

LONDON, July 3.—The House of Commons sat from 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon to 7 o'clock this morning, chiefly in Committee on Supply. There were eighteen purely obstructive divisions and several attempts to count. The obstructionists were Nolan, O'Donnel, O'Gorman, O'Connor Power, Richard Power, and Parnell, Home-Rulers, and Mr. Whalley, Liberal. Concern is expressed lest such proceedings, which have greatly impeded business during several sessions, may lead to alterations of the rules of debate, curtailing the privileges of members.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY. GERMAN IMPERIAL BANK STATEMENT. BERLIN, July 3.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a de-crease of 9,300,000 marks.

ACCIDENTALLY SUNK.

TOULON, July S.—The French man-of-war Reine Blanche, belonging to the squadron of evolution, has been accidentally sunk off Hyerer's islands by the French ironclad Heroine. Nobody drowned.

Nobody drowned.

SPANISH INUNDATION.

MADRID, July 8.—inundations in the Province of Murcia have seriously damaged the railways. Twenty-two persons were drowned.

FIRE.

LONDON. July 8.—The Loys spinning and weaving factory in Bouen, Frace, is burned, throwing 258 employes out of work.

LONDON, July 8.—A large block of warehouses at Bradford, England, have burned.

Loss, \$500,000.

, July 3.—The steamships Meas and n New York, and Atlas, from Boston

REPUB ICAN VICTORY AT TERRE HAUTE.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 8.—The special lection for Mayor, to fill the vacancy caused by he death of Mayor Edmunds, was held to-day, and resulted in the selection of Henry Fair-inks, Republican, by a plurality of eight stee. His opponents were A. M. Black, Dement, and C. M. Foote, Independent Greeneck, There is great retolding among the Park.

BARNUM. A Visit to the Stables of the Black

Stallions. Their Trainer's Opinion of the Stupidity

Hornes-How They Are Educated.

The wonderful performances of the trained stallions which accompany Barnum's Circus and which have attracted so much attention in and which have attracted so much attention in New-York and other Eastern cities, are likely to prove the most prominent feature of the show during its stay in this city. It scarcely seems possible that the force of education could be carried further than M. Oscar has shown it with his six noble steeds, unless, indeed, they could be taught to speak. Their readiness at the word of command, and the military precision with which they obey the slightest motion or word of their trainer, must be witnessed in order to be fully oppreciated.

A reporter yesterday took

witnessed in order to be fully operciated.

A reporter yesterday took

A TOUR THROUGH THE STABLES

attached to the circus, and was afforded an opportunity of viewing these well-instructed animals at leisure. M. Oscar, who broke them in and trained them, and who appears with them in the sawdust ring, was on hand to furnish information as to his pets. The strud consists of eight coal-black stallions, all in splendid condition. Six of these are from the famous Frakene stable, which is situated near Konigsberg, in Western Prussia. In thermany the createst attention is given to the breeding of horses, which is under the close supervision of the Government. Depots are established in different parts of the Empire, and each of these is under the control of a duly-accredited official. The six Frakene horses are all 5-year-olds, and were trained entirely by M. Oscar, who exhibited them in France and England for one season. They were acquired by Barnum at a cost of 180,000 francs, and will remain with his circus of 180,000 francs, and will remain with his circus of 180,000 francs, and will remain with his circus of 180,000 francs, and will remain with his circus of uning its Western tour.

The two horses which Miss Jenny Louisa Hengler schibits in the ring are almost unique. They were bred at Celle, in the Kingdom of Hanover, and are of the well-known beed which was almost destroyed in the thanover in horses, and the slaughter along the cavalry was immense. The consequence is that few of the animals were left, and these were held at proportionately high figures. The cost of the pair used by Miss Hengler in he great tandem act was \$10,000 in gold.

M. Oscar, and the cavalry was immense. The consequence is that few of the animals were left, and these were held at proportionately high figures. The cost of the pair used by Miss Hengler in a first tongues. Like all of that country, he received a military education, and in common with thousands of others he became concerned in one of the abortive insurrections so common there, A reporter yesterday took
A TOUR THROUGH THE STABLES

ing a horse even the simple trick of picking up a handkerchief. An elephant or a lion can be trained in one-half the time that a horse can. And then the horse—bah! he forgets. He is a

"What is your system of teaching? Have you any regular order?" "None at all;

"None at all;

BOOK-SYSTEMS ARE FOLLY.

One must fully understand the disposition of the animal; character he has none. Then one sets to work to impress one's own intellect on the horse, and, by constant care and everlasting repetition, succeeds at length in making something of him."

"Do you ever punish the unimals while training, or is it purely moral suasion?"

"A horse has got to do what he is told. They are always ready to take advantage if you are too easy with them, and to play tricks. It is necessary to punish, but the correction must be as much a matter of rule as any other part of the instruction, and one should never lose temper."

"What about the Rarey plan of taming horses; it is a grand fraud altogether. Everycirensman for 200 years past has tied up the leg of a horse which would not obey, and while on the ground they are helpless. That was what Rarey did, and as soon as the horse got up he was as bad as ever. You cannot reason with a horse; he knows nothing. A pig can be taught to count, to pick up eards, and numbers, and other things, but a horse—it knows nothing. All must be taught. Come down to-morrow and see them in the ring. See Miss Hengler in the manege, and see the six Frakene horses in their liberty act, and you will do anything I tell them."

THE COURTS.

## THE COURTS.

Separate Mainte As a general thing, when a wife falls out with her husband she wants to get rid of him as soon as possible, but Elvirs J. Smith appears to form a notable exception. She says in a bill filed by her against her husband, Augustus P. Smith, that she was married to him on the 14th of April, 1855, at Gloversville, N. Y., and has borne him four children. Since February last, how-ever, she has lived separate from him, but she is him four children. Since February last, however, she has lived separate from him, but she is quite reticent as to the cause. When they moved west they settled in Whiteside County, but last February Smith bought the nouse No. 678 Fulton street, situated on leased ground, and placed her there with her youngest child. The other children were sent to Lake Forest to school, and since the term closed have also been living with her. Smith, however, continues to live in Whiteside County, and now insists that the separation shall be final. He also wants to get a divorce from her, promising that he will admit there is sufficient ground therefor on his part. Mrs. Smith, however, kindly declines to leave him in his old age. He is worth somewhere near a million dollars, she says, and she could not think of deserting him, even though he should ask it. She will, however, consent to have him support her in good style, and new asks for such separate maintenance as befut the wife of a millionaire. It is also asked that he be restrained from making way with his property pending the suit, and that he will at once furnish her with sufficient funds to carry on her litigation.

Divoness.

Arnold Boyd filed a hill yesterday in which he says that he married his present wife, Mary, in July, 1871, but was compelled to leave her some time are on account of her habitual drunkenness and repeated attempts to kill him, and he wants a divorce.

Judge Moore yesterday granted a decree of divorce to John Regramu from Sophia Roggman on the ground.

In the case of Thomas vs. the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad, Judge Drummond yesterday directed the Master in Chancery to pay over to the Coal Valley Mining Company the sum of \$15,544.27, being the principal and interest of its claim.

\$5,000 in full for their claim for professional All the courts and clerks' offices will be close Court.

Friday will be the last day of service to the

Court.

Friday will be the last day of service to the Guly term of the Circuit Court.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Herman Vogler and Francis Geadtner filed a bill yesterday against John B. Loos, of Freeport, to restrain him from infringing a patent for an improvement in trunks granted Oct. 6, 1874, to Vogler.

Richard S. Fellowes, executor, etc., filed a bill against Charles W. and Mary F. Rigdon, Mary Miller, and about fifty others to foreclose a trust-deed for \$3,800 on Lot 34, Block 136 of the School Section Addition to Chicago.

John Creswell and A. F. Wanner sued Joseph W. Smitn for \$1,000.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

A discharge was issued to James J. Wade.

Hiram O. Cook was adjudicated bankrupt by confession and a warrant issued returnable Aug. 3.

A discharge was issued to Frederick Hart-

Aug. 3.
A discharge was issued to Frederick Hartmann.

R. E. Jenkins was elected Assignee of W. A. Lowell & Co., and of C. C. Lay.

The composition meeting in the case of W. A. Lowell & Co. was continued to the 17th inst. Assignees will be chosen for A. C. Badger & Co., for A. C. Gleason, and for Nehemiah Hawkins, at 10 a. m. to-morrow.

The first dividend meeting in the case of Nathan T. Smith is set for 2 p. m. to-morrow.

SUPPRIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

The Connecticut Mutual Insurance Company beran a suit yesterday for \$40,000 against Moses L. Pottle.

L. Pottle.

John C. and Sarah C. Heazlett filed a petition yesterday to be allowed to adopt Ella M. Peter New & Co. began a suit for \$3,000 against Francis Lamed.

Fuller & Fuller sued Sophie M. Sobey for \$1,000. Fuller & Fuller sued Sophie M. Sobey for \$1,000.
Emil Dietzsch, for the use of Hartman Bros. & Lindauer, brought suit to recover \$3,300 alleged damages from Eliza B. Cleveland and Joseph Liebenstein.
Samuel Liebenstein.
Samuel Liebensman sued Moritz Lowenstein for \$1,500.
Fredrica lifg commenced a suit for \$5,000 against Herman Oaz.
THE CALL TRURSDAY.

against Herman Oaz.
THE CALL THURSDAY.

JUDGE DRUMNOND—In chambers.
JUDGE BLODGEST—204, 272, 273, and 299 to 338 on his calendar. No case on trial.
JUDGE MOGRE—Motions.
JUDGE MOGRE—Motions.
JUDGE MCALLISTER—No court until Friday, when we will have a perspulsor call of motions to naw

trials.

Junes Boots—No court until Monday next.

Junes Farweint—No court until Saturday.

Junes Williams—Set cases 167, Ray vs. Walker, and 179, Steele vs. Mescham.

#### AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S CIRCUS. The line weather of yesterday was eagerly welcomed by those who were prevented by the rain from going to the Barnum circus the day before, and the result was an audience of fully 5,000 persons in the afternoon, and a much larger one in the evening. The Prince of Showmen has on this occasion gotten together a bet-ter and more varied list of attractions than he much to promote the development of cereal crops, there are still some districts where the concerned. The reporter asked a what age the training was commenced.

"The horse which you see hery," said M. The horse which you see hery," said M. The horse which you see hery, said M. The horse which you see hery. Said which is my charter of the head to train a horse which you see hery. Said which whe her hery see hery see hery said which the head where the cutting had here the see hery ever before exhibited under canvas. The collection of animals and ouriosities is a well-se

Animals and birds of all kinds, hierogryphs and queer-shaped figures—all which combined, it is said, form the bistory of his ferime, his trial and punishment—cover him from his head to the soles of his feet, and so closely are they worked that rowhere on his body is it possible to find an untattoood spot the size of a three-cent piece. Seen at the distance of twenty feet he has the appearance of being clad in silk tights of the most claborate pattern. India ink and vermillion are the colors. According to his story, it required the services of the artist for three months. How the man ever survived the torture is a mystery. Little "Admiral Dot" wanders around the seats, and does a thriving business selling photographs of himself. Age is beginning to tell on the little man; he looks much older than when he was here several years ago.

The arenic performances are of a much better order than the average circps. There are two of the best equestrians in the country, Lowande the Brezilian and Fish the American. The former with the aid of his little son does the best "carrying act" in the business, while the grace, agility, and daring of the latter stamp him as a myster of the art of equitation. The menage act of Miss Hengler with her tandem team of stallions is one of the most graceful specimens of horsemanship ever witnessed, either in the riding-school or in the ring. Miss do Granville exhibits some wonderful feats of strength of jaw, showing not only actual power but extraordinary powers of endurance. A "pad act" by Charles Reed and equestrian "balloon jumping" by Miss Watson are prominent features. The funny business is done by several clowns, the old favorite Ben Maginley, Ted Almonte, an English candidate for public favor, who does some very elever comicalities, and the Miscos, whose eccentric acrobatic feats are very mirrh-provoking. The intelligence displayed by the "Frakene" stallions, under the guidance of their trainer, Mons. Occar, shows what can be accomplished by patience with and kindness to the most use

THE SCANDINAVIAN NIGHT. The special nights of Mr. Thomas' season eem to be more attractive than any other. Not withstanding the clamor for light and popular music which they can understand, and against the symphonies which they cannot understand, the symphonies which they cannot understand, every time a symphony is placed upon the programme there is a good house. It is an anomaly, therefore, that the best nights, so far as andiences are concerned, are those in which the Scotch, Rhenish, and Scandinavian symphonies have been played, representing respectively Mendelssohn, Schumann, and Gade. It was a grateful and graceful act on Mr. Thomas' part to give concert-goers this night, devoted to Scandinavian music exclusively, for the work of the Scandinavian writers as o individual and characteristic, so thoroughly permeated with the old Norse features of raythm and melody, and so little dependent upon other national sources, as to constitute what may be called a school by itself. The concert, therefore, was not only gratifying to Scandinavians, who were present in generous numbers as a matter of national pride, but to Americans as a study of general interest, which affords glimpses into the peculiar character not only of the styles of the best composers of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, but also the Norse music of folk life and song, both in old and medern times.

the less effective on that account. This was followed by his symphonic attroduction to the dram of "Sigurd Slembe," one of Bjornsen's heroic plays, built upon the tragic story of Sigurd's wars to dethrone he brother, his murder of the King, and the vageance of torture which finally overtook him. "Symphonic introduction" aptly describes the number, which is not merely an overture introducing the drama, but a sustained work, in which the composer seeks to forceshadow in a tome-picture the real motives of the dramatist aid the themes which he has clothed in words.

The second composer on he programme was Asgar Hamerick, a brillias teacher and composer in the prime of life, who for some time past has been in Baltimon connected with the musical department of the Peabody Institute. His first number was an equisitely tender and chaste "love scene" entited "Evening in the Woods," dedicated to Mr. homas, and the second, nis Nordisch suite, whin is peculiarly fresh and picturesque,—in reality a work of art developed from the Norse nelodies of song and dance, one of the ballads bing "The Snow-clad Hills," with which Jenny lind used to delight her andiences twenty yearsago.

Nicis Gade, who is perhas better known than any other Scandinaviancomposer, was represented by his C minor symphony op. 5, which was first given in this city during the fourth Philharmonic season, Dec. 19, 1863. Gade is to all intents and purposes the Ianish Mendelssohn. The influence of Mendelssohn is visible in all he does. The two were warn personal freads. They taught together in the Leiozic Conservatory. He conducted the sewandhaus concerts when Mendelssohn was been. He was with him when he died, and he hd the orchestra with David at the funeral. The personal association influenced him musically as is clearly apparent in his three symphonics. As compared with the classic lindels in form and tone structure, the C miner is not a symphony in the strict sense, and yet its and always will be a popular work from its very melodiousness and tuncfulness ha

THE RAILROADS.

NEW FREIGHT-RATES. The new rates on fourth-class goods, and meats and hog products, to the principal Eastments and hog products, to the principal East-ern points are as follows: From Chicago to New York—Fourth class, 85 cents per 100 pounds; special class (bef, pork, etc.), 30 cents; cured meats in bulk, 45 cents. Philadelphia— Fourth class, 33 cents: special class, 28 cents; Fourth class, 35 cents: special class, 25 cents; cured meats, 38 cents. Baltimore—Fourth class, 32 cents; special class, 27 cents; cured meats, 37 cents. Boston, Mass, and Providence, R. I.—Fourth class, 40 cents; special class, 35 cents. Albany, N. Y., Troy, and Scheneciady—Fourth class, 30 cents; special class, 25 cents; cured meats, 35 cents; Buffalo and Salamanca. Fourth class, 30 cents; special class, 25 cents; cured meats, 35 cents; cured meats, 35 cents; cured meats, 35 cents; cured meats, 35 cents. cared meats, 35 cents. Buffalo and Salamanca—Fourth class, 20 certs; special class, 20 cents; cured meats, 22% cens. Cleveland, 0.—Fourth class, 18 cents; special class, 17 cents; cured meats, 20 cents.

The General Freight-Agents of the various roads leading to the East say that since last Monday, when the reduced rates went into effect, there has been no perceptible increase in the business.

CINCINNATI SOUTHERN. CINCINNATI, O., July-3.—The contract be tween the Trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Raffroad and the Common Carrier Company was signed this afternoon and ratified by the trustees unanimously. It is now stated that the Common Carrier Company will put the road in running order as soon as possible. Probably trains will be moving in two weeks.

Much satisfaction is expressed with the re Much satisfaction is expressed with the re-cent arrangement in regard to live-stock ship-ments, but it is hardly probable that the terms of the agreement can be maintained. The dif-ference of five cents per hundred in favor of Chicago is not desended sufficient, as, according to regular calculations, the rates should be seven rangement to be Louis. Favorable as the rangement to be Louis, it is doubtful better the St. Louis railroad officials will adhere to it as long as the managers of the Chi-The railroads are all compraining over-

the present stagnation in business. The passenger traffic has picked up somewhat during the last two months, but is not as good as it should be at this season of the year. The freight bust ness is claimed to be worse now than it has ever been before. This dullness in business is as-signed as the cause for making reductions in salaries and otherwise reducing expenses. Most of the railway officials were out of town Most of the railway officials we would be something one into the country to spend the Fourth. All the trains which left here last the Fourth were overcrowded with people who are the same were overcrowded with people who are day elsewhere.

### CASUALTIES.

THE RED WING EXPLOSION

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., July 3.—A dispatch received in this city to-day says that the body of Ed Waney, steward of the packet Red Wing, which burst her steam-pipe Saturday, was found three miles below Dallas late last evening by Dan Rice's circus boat, which was bound up the riyer. It is thought the remains will be brought to this city for interment.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., July &-Richard Nash, young man living in Dexter, was accidentally shot by his younger brother while out hunting on Monday. The latter was attempting to remove a cap from a gun when it accidentally went off, the ball lodging in the side of his brother. There is no hope for his recovery.

STORM DAMAGE. WHEELING, W. Va., July 3.—The storm of rain, wind, and lightning that visited this sec-tion of country at midnight yesterday was very violent. Several houses were unroofed and damaged. The cupola was blown from a church and trees and fences were blown down. . Crops were badly damaged as far as known.

RUN OVER AND KILLED. COLUMBUS, O., July 8.—The body of a man who was killed by the cars on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indiana Railway last Saturday night, was to-day identified as that of Aaron Winter, of Kerkersville, O.

DROWNED.
Special Dispatch to The Tribuns. MILWAUKEE, July 8.-A boy named William Hogan, 3 years old, was drowned in a cistern

THE POPULAR ERROR. OMAHA, Neb., July 8.—Miss Jensen, in at-tempting to light a fire with kerosene, was burned fatally.

PRINTING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 8.—In a careful opinion to-day Attorney-General Buskirk de-cides that the State printing contract cannot be given to the *Journal Job-Printing Company*, cause it would not be wise or safe to ent

because it would not be wise or safe to enter into a contract with a company in the hands of a Receiver, he being but a temporary officer, acting under order of a court, and liable to removal at any time.

The Evening News has entered suit to-day for a mandate against Auditor of State Henderson to compel him to give the advertising of foreign insurance statements to that paper as one of the two leading papers having the largest general circulation in the State, as the terms of the law provide. The contest is against the Sentinal. That paper and the Journal are now doing the insurance advertising. The New claims to have a larger circulation than the Sentinal.

GENEVA LAKE.

Special Dispatch to The Invitume.

GENEVA LAKE, Wis., July 8.—The following are the arrivals for Tuesday, July 8:

Whiting House—Chicago: Anson Sperry, W. R. Maucre, wife, child, and nurse; Miss Katie Holbert, Master Harry Magruder, Aliss Ella Magruder, B. D. Magruder and wife, James T. Hoine and wife; W. E. Campbell, D. W. Campbell, Charles Rudelph, Chas. J. Guerst, P.—W. Ruchl, Will-

iam Dickinson, John P. Renadt, E. S. Eaton
Judge Wilson, A. M. Moore, E. R. Loring, Geo
W. Hardware and wife, H. V. Lester, T. McChemey, R. McChesney, Jr., John
McLandburg, Miss F. Golby, W. G. Purdy,
wife, and two children, E. Z.
Carpenter, W. J. White, E. Reed, O. C. French,
Belle Reed, Josephine French, Lizzie Frost,
Louie Bradley, Emma Bradley, E. J. Weggen,
Alf. W. Mandville, W. Balcome, Murray Nelson,
wife, and three children, Miss Odell Wheeler,
Dr. J. M. Jordan and daughter, C. J.
Connell, W. K. Steele and wife, W.
B. McCurdy, H. J. Brush, Mrs. C. F. Schafer,
E. L. Sommers, Charles G. Kirchhoff, H. F. Sautell, W. Fitch, J. A. Crandell, G. S. Butler and
wife, Miss H. A. Lathrop, Richard Merrill; Belvidere—Lettle Chaffee, Thomas Merrill and
wife, N. B. Reed and wife.

Park Hotel—Chicago: A. L. Herrick and wife,
Ira Holmes and family, H. Condon, J. C. Knickerbocker, J. W. Odell, Samuel Appleton, A. H.
Vseder, wife, and children, E. L. Hollister, F.
T. Rice, G. W. Keitzinger, G. A. Wrisley and
wife, E. L. Somers and wife, Charles L. Pratt
and family, P. H. Peterson, S. S. Sargeant, P.
Newniever and wife, E. Gardiner.

#### THE CROPS.

WISCONSIN. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

JANESVILLE, July 2.—All crops look well, and are growing well. Oats and barley fine. Rains every few days.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Hudson, July 3.—Spring wheat and oats are doing finely. No rust. Propects good for an elementary of the property of the prope

abundant crop.

Special Disputch to The Tribuns.

Kilbourne, July 3.—Spring wheat and oats both promising well. No drawback yet. Wheat just beginning to show head.

Special Disputch to The Tribuns.

EAU CLAIRE, July 3.—Spring wheat is looking well. Oat are a good growth and color.

EAU CLAIRE, July 3.—Spring wheat is looking well. Oats are a good growth and color.

Special Dispace to The Tribuna.

SPARTA, Monroe Co., July 3.—Prospects for a good crop of winter wheat is not so favorable as two weeks ago; chinch bugs very numerous. Fine growing weather.

Special Dispate to The Tribuna.

PRESCOTT, July 3.—As a whole, the spring wheat and oats are looking unusually well.

Special Dispate to The Tribuna.

WAUPACA, July 3.—General prospect of all crops except winter wheat and hops much better than usual. Hops only half a crop.

Special Dispate to The Tribuna.

CHIPTEWA FALLS, July 3.—Grains of all kinds look remarkably well and profinise an abundant crop. Prospects cheering for farmers.

MINERAL POINT, July 3.—But little wheat sowed here this season. Oats will make a good crop.

Received Dispate to The Tribuna.

crop.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

BINGHANTON, July 3.—Onts and spring
wheat are fully up to an average. Winter
wheat headed out. Straw short. Had seplendid rain. Much needed.

ILLINOIS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EDGEWOOD, Effingham Co., July 3.—In the nidst of harvest. Fall wheat extra good. Weather just right. Farmers very buoyant over prospects for general crop. Corn small but looking well. Oats good.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, July 3.—Corn doing well. Varies in height from six inches to three and a half feet. Fields clear. Many will "the greek."

Fields clean. Many will "lay it by" this week. Late storm did no material damage. Oats very fine.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CANTON, July 3.—Prospects good for a full crop of spring wheat and aste. Just commenced harvest. Winter wheat and rve both filled with a fine quality of berry. No damage from late storms.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

CLAY CITY, Clay Co., July 8.—Wheat good.
Most all cut. Some in stack. Oats good.
Ready to cut in two weeks. No injury to crops
from late storms.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune,
DWIGHT, Ill., July 3.—Beautiful day; wind
southwest; drying out finely; prospects of fair
weather; corn growing good.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
FAULENER, Franklin Co., July 3.—Spring wheat is just commencing to show its head. Barley is seeded out. Oats look well. Flax never better. Corn small. Mercury in the ninetles every day. Special Disputch to The Tribune.

Overron, Dawson Co., July 3.—General outlook for all crops is splendid. Wheat is all in head. It nothing bappens the yield will be very heavy. Barley ready to harvest.

Brownvilla, Neunaha Co., July 3.—Spring wheat and oats are very fine. Never better. Exceeded Single Outpaid to The Tribuna.

Sawand, Seward Co., July 3.—Our spring wheat and oats are very fine. Never better. Special Dispaid to The Tribuna.

Sawand, Seward Co., July 3.—Our spring wheat and oats never promised better for an enormous yield than they do at the present time. Favorable weather will secure a yield in time. Favorable weather will secure a yield in the Blue River Valley of Nebraska that will

IOWA. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WATERMAN, Wright Co., July 3.—Spring wheat, cats, and barley remain good. Prospects for corn improving, although the rain has interfered with cultivation.

fered with cultivation.

MANGHESTER, Delaware Co., July 3.—Spring wheat and oats look as well as they have for years. On low ground corn is backward.

Special Dispace to The Tribinia.

DODDENVILLE, Des Moines Co., July 3.—Our whole land and country has been drowned out for the last ten days. Over twelve inches of water has fallen. The corn crop is past redemption. Wheat will follow suit unless the rains cease. Corn has been worked but little. Small and very pellow.

ощо. COLUMBUS, O., July 3.—Old farmers in this vicinity, who have resided here for more than half a century, state that during that time there has never been a better or larger crop of wheat and grass than the present season promises to produce. The corn is rather backward on account of the frequent replanting. The oats and potato crops will be abundant. The wheat harvest is in progress, but is interfered with hy frequent replanting.

with by frequent rains.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

DEFLANCE, O., July 3.—Spring wheat and oats are doing very well. Have not had so favorable prospect for all kinds of crops for five years. Wheat nearly ready to cut.

MINNESOTA. MINNESOTA.

Special Dispotch to The Tribune.

Winona, Minn., July 3.—Reports from the grashopper district show the pests flying freely on Monday and to-day. The little red parasite is doing good service in many localities. At Sleepy Eye and other western points on the Winona & St. Peter Road the 'hoppers are said to be dying off rapidly. They are found dead at the rate of one hundred or more to the square-foot. Farmers think they will harvest at least half a crop of wheat.

KANSAS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

HAVEN, Reno Co., July 3.—Very early winter

wheat will turn out twenty bushels or more, while nearly all has been injured more or less with rust. Oats are in the milk. There is a very great difference in the yield of wheat this sea-INDIANA. Special Depatch to The Pribune.
Windson, Randolph Co., July 3.—Quality of winter wheat will be good. Yield not large.

Corn looks well, but is very weedy and ne Special Dispuses to The Tribune.

SKINNER, Bay Co., July 3.—Prospects of fine harvest of winter wheat. Some pieces will go forty to fifty bushels per acre. Corn, oats, and potatoes look well.

CALIFORNIA.

Special Dispatch is The Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—Isaac Friedlander' annual grain circular estimates the wheat surplus of the State not over \$00,000 busnels.

GOV. LUDINGTON. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., July 3.—Gov. Ludington pu
ishes the following:

ated by the approaching Republican State Com-tion, I have deemed if my duty at time to amnounce to my friends and the Repub-an party of this State that I chall not be a can date for renomination to the place I now hold, do this at this early day so that the fullest tim-may be given for consideration in substantial and various candidates.

and to the Republicaniparty of the State, I desire to return my warmest thanks. It earnestly hope that the Convention, when it assembles may put in nomination a ticket for State officers which will be saccessful at the succeeding election, and in every respect vindicate the noble record of the Republican party of this State.

Harrisón Ludenoron.

Milwaukes, July 2, 1877.

#### CRIME. THE SILK SMUGGLERS.

New York, July 3.—Special Treasury Agent
Brockett caused the arrest to-day of Alvin
Graff, the General Dock Superintendent of the
National Steamship Company's Line, the official charged by Thomas Cowens, purser of the steamer England, with having received and delivered about \$180,000 worth of and delivered about \$180,000 worth or slik and a large quantity of laces smuggled by him; Thomas Gray, a cooper, who put the barrels of slik in the sling to be hauled from the steamer, and identified them so that they could be separated from the barrels con-taining cement; and James Towers, the cart-man who conveyed the silks and laces from the man who conveyed the silks and laces from the pier to Dunlap's express wagous to be taken to the auction houses. All these parties gave bail in \$2,500 each for examination. Of the parties previously arrested James Wells, the bar-keeper of the steamer Denmark, has concessed to have smuggled forty barrels of silk; James Nagle, the Purser of the Denmark, that he has smuggled between fifty to sixty barrels of silk, and between fifteen and twenty packages of lace; and Francis M. Waiker, the bartender of the steamer Canada, that he has smuggred about thirty barrels of silks and twenty packages of laces. The aggregate amount thus concessed makes nearly 200 barrels of silk and fifty packages of lace, of a total value of nearly \$1,000,000. Capt. Brackett says that he has the links in the chain of evidence complete from the time of the shipment of the goods to their delivery to the auction houses.

A BLOODY ROW.

St. Louis, Mo., July 3.—Two brothers, named
Lige and Barney Dye, rough characters, went
into the Town of Tamarora, Ill., yesterday and into the Town of Tamarora, Ill., yesterday and created a disturbance. Barney was arrested by Town-Marshal Corgan, and he was fined. This incensed him greatly. When released, he purchased a revolver and swore he would not be arrested again. Subsequently Marshal Corgan, sided by Constable James Taylor, attempted his arrest, when he resisted, and was assisted by his brothers-in-law, Henry and Charles Winthrop, who declared he should not be arrested. A melee ensued in which knives and pistols were freely used. Charles Winthrop was killed, receiving a shot in the bowels and another in the mouth. Henry Winthrop received a shot in the abdomen and a stab in the back from which he cannot recover. Marshal Corgan was slightly cut in the back and Constable Taylor severely stabbed several times in the back. The Dye brothers attempted to escape, but were arrested and locked up. Great excitement was created, but the officers were justified in their acts.— The Winthrop brothers, although a little "wild," were respected farmers and highly connected. Great indignation is expressed against the Dye brothers for bringing about the sad affair.

ATTEMPTED BOBBERY.

LASALLE, Ill., July 8.—A bold attempt at LaSalle, Ill., July 3.—A bold attempt at highway robbery occurred in this city last evening. Leo Leffman, one of our principal drygoods merchants, accompanied by his wife, was walking home from his store at about half-past 10 o'clock, when they were assaulted by a couple of ruffians, who threw them to the earth, and one of them held Mrs. Leffman and tried to stife her screams by holding his hands on her mouth, while the other attempted to rifie the pockets of Mr. Leffman. Mrs. Leffman managed to scream so loudly, however, as to attract the attention of a citizen who was passing along at a considerable distance, and, as he rushed upon the scene, the would-be robbers fied.

THE LOUISIANA THIEVES. NEW OBLEANS, La., July S .- A witness testifled before the Auditorial Committee that the missing books of the Auditor's office were missing books of the Auditor's office were packed up and delivered to Marshal Pitkin's Chief Deputy, Stockton, at the Custom-House. The Committee called on Marshal Wharton, who promised to institute search and restore to the State any missing records found in the Custom-House.

The expects report nearly \$150,000 in the hands of the tax collectors audited, but not paid into the State Treasury.

THE FOND DI LAC ROBBERY. FOND DU LAC, Wis., July 3 .- No trace has yet been discovered of the rogues who buglar-ized the Northwestern Raflroad depot on Sunday last, and it is probable that the \$1,500 will not be recovered. An agent of the Company who has investigated the case completely axonerates the local employes.

THE MILWAUKER MURDERESS. Special Disputch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, July 3.—Mrs. Willner, the mureress of Dr. Gardner, was this morning again taken to the Northern Insane Hospital, at Osh-kosh, on an order of the Municipal Court, but was refused admission and brought back. It will be made a test case before the Supreme Court.

UNABLE TO EXPLAIN. Boston, July 8.—John Francy, the Collector of Taxes whose accounts have been under examination several weeks, has been unable plain a deficiency of \$40,000 and resigned.

GUILTY OF EMBEZZLEMENT. BUFFALO, N. Y., July 3.—The jury in the case of Joseph Bork, the defaulting City Treasurer, have given a verdict of guilty on one of seventeen indictments for embezzlement.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4—1 a. m.—For
Lower Missouri and Upper Missiasippt Valleys
and Upper Lake Region stationary or lower pressure, stationary or higher temperature, part-ly cloudy, weather, occasional showers and winds, mostly from the south. BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 8.—The heat is suffo-



CHICAGO, July 3.

LATE LOCAL ITEMS.

LATE LOCAL ITEMS.

At 10 o'clock last evening a man named John O'Brien, residing at No. 505 West Kinzie street, while in a fight at the corner of Armour and Hubbard streets, had the point of his nosebitten off by a young rough named John Devlin. Devlin was arrested and locked up at the West Lake Street Station.

Late last evening an unknown man endeavored to get into Peter Ready's saloon after the place was closed, and requested a drink. Ready told him to go away, but the fellow still persisting, Ready attempted to drive him away, and took out with him a revolver, intending to scare him, or for some other purpose. While coming out of the door he fell, and accidentally discharged the weapon, the ball lodging in Ready's left breast, two inches to the left of the nipple, inflicting what Dr. Starr calls a very dangerous wound.

St. Louis, July 8.—Louis Epelet, a Frenchman, keeper of a candy store on the southeast corner of Washington avenue and Ninth street, shot himself through the head in the rear room of his store, between 5 and 6 o'clock this evening. No cause is assigned for the act.

THE BIG HORN.

Special Dispatch to The Induse.

CAMP OF SPENCER BIG HORN EXPLORING EXPROPERON, ON BRILL FOUNDER, June 28, 714 COURSER TO DEADWOOD, July 8, 774 TO DEADWOOD, July 8.—This care of her friends.

went into camp this evening without the loss of a man or an animal. But few Indians have been mes, but their signs are upon every hand. The party numbers fifty-two men and upwards of one hundred animals, and it is under strict military discipline, and will spend July 4 at Fort Reno.

### CHARTER OAK.

The President Replies to the Charges Affecting the Integrity of the Complay-His Appeal to Policy-Holders for Continued Support-Policy-Holders Advised on Every Hand to Keep Their Policies.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 8.—The Charter Oak

Company at last replies to its accusers. The document is by President Wiggin, addressed to the policy-holders, and is long and wordy, so I send only an abstract. After denying the charge

document is by President Wiggin, addressed to the policy-holders, and is long and wordy, so I send only an abstract. After denying the charge relating to the New York real-estate matter upon the grounds already sent by me, the document goes on to say:

The Commissioners report that on the After day of December last the Atlan Fire-Insurance Company he determined that the Atlan Fire-Insurance Company he determined that the stock of that Company for \$2,500, and that the stock of that Company he determined that the stock of that Company he determined that the stock of that Company he had been already in the company in the part of the Company and the stock owned by this Company is thereby not "full paid." That is a mistage. No note of that kind was in existence. They also claim that the contract with Aft. H. J. Farber, under which he contributed to the assets of the Company for \$15,000. That also is a mistage. No note of that kind was in existence. They also claim that the contract with Aft. H. J. Farber, under which he contributed to the assets of the Company if there are any, Mr. Purber shall receive such proportion as will refind the mistage of the Company if there are any, Mr. Purber shall receive such proportion as will refind the interest of the Company in the contract will refind the mistage of the Company and the contract of the mistage of the companies receive their pay out of commissions on premitums to be paid in the states.

The Commissioners also claim that certain checks drawn by the Higgsnum Mannfacturing Commany for \$605, 805, held by this Company and the produce of \$100, and they say no such bond existed. The only evidence of any such deal to the them produced to the state of the company is books. It is a section of the company \$100, and they say no such bond existed. The only evidence of any such deal loss was placed among the sects of the reason that it was based for the company \$100, and they say no such bond existed. The only evidence of any such deal contains the pay the such as a simulation of

pany, and we are free to say that we she less on such security. We had to manage it is now paying as 10 per centum on its cos

it is now paying as 10 per centum on its cost to the Company.

The claim against Allen, Stephens & Co. is on a mortgage which we are endeavoring to foredose, which proceeding is resisted by the Assignee of Allen. We are advised by eminent counsel that we shall succeed in the suit for foreclosure. We have no doubt of it, and we believe the Company will susain very little, if any, loss. We deny emphatically that we have any liabilities not seknowledged.

We urge our policy-holders everywhere to renew their policies and not to be driven by malicious standards, siteaken tworts, or idle runners into against a standard to the contains of their insurance and their rights. The Company will pay every just claim. We shall no deabt lose much bestens now on our books, for probably nothing that we can say will fully counteract the influence of that report, but by reason of the policies which may be marked off our books the Company will derive a large benefit. This will benefit the policy-holders who remain. We do not desire this. We desire to maintain our proud, deserved this. We destre for maintain our proud, deposition among the large companies of the E. R. Wiegers, Preside

For the Charter Oak Life-Insurance Company.

To the Western Associated Press.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 3.—E. A. Wiggin,
President of the Charter Oak Life-Insurance
Company, publishes a statement to the policyholders in which he claims that the Special Insurance Commissioners greatly undervalued
the Company's real estate in New York and
other assets.

The advice of all parties is for the policy
holders to hold on to their policies.

SPIRITUALISM.

WHERLING, W. Va., July 8.—The Register of to-to-morrow will contain a full exposure of the Belmont County Spiritual manifestations at Mountain View. Della Duval, daughter of the man at whose house the manifestations took place, was detected in the act of moving articles by persons who were investigating the metter. This has effectually slaughtered the fallacious theory of Spiritanlism in Belmont County, and discloses all the mystery connected with the af-

GROVER'S CASE.

SAW FRANCISCO, Cal., July 8.—A Portland dispatch says the Commission to investigate the charges against Senator Grover, of using money for the purpose of securing his election to the Senate, met yesterday. The witnesses sum-Senate, met yesterus). The wintesses summoned include many prominent politicisus of the State, and the preparations seem to indicate a searching inquiry. After a brief session, without eliciting anything of importance; the Commission adjourned until to-day, awaiting the arrival of additional witnesses.

BALTOMORE, July 3 .- Nathan R. Smith, a dis tinguished surgeon and medical practitioner, died this morning at his residence on Saratoga street, in the Sist year of his age. He was well street, in the sist year of his age. He was well known as a writer in the medical journals, and published a voluminous work on the surgicult anatomy of the arteries.

COLUMBUS, O., July 8.—Dr. Otto Firkle, a veneran of the Mexican war, and who came to America with Carl Schurz, under sentence of banishment from the German Government, died yesterday afternoon.

ST. JOHN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Saw Francisco, July 8.—The Citizens' Committee have collected upwards of \$6,000 for St.

John's sufferers. The proceeds of a lecture by the Rev. Dr. Guard lest night add about \$1,000.

Moore. nore. HALIFAX, July 3.—Twenty-six thousand dol-lars contributed for St. John.

WELCOME NEWS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 3.—The July interest on
the State bonds was paid yesterday, and prompt
payment of future interest is probable.
Nicholls' Government has already collected as large an amount of taxes as was collected the whole of last year. It is estimated that the collections for the last quarter aggregate \$500,000. The report of the Commissioners of the consolidated debt of New Orleans shows a reduction of bonded and floating debt during six months of over \$740,000.

STRIKE AVERTED. Porrsville, Pa., July 3.—The strike so imminent by the miners has been averted, as no reduction of wages will be made. The miners between Mahoney City and Shenandoah, who struck lately, believing that a large reduction would take place, decided to resume work on Thursday. They number over 1,200.

COLLAPSED.

RUTLAND, Vt., July 8.—The Barter scandal case came to an end to-day. Mrs. Payson, who had threatened damaging disclosures relative to Gen. Barter, admits that there is no truth in them, and was committed by the Judge to the care of her friends.

THE 'HOPP

Report by Prof. 1 S. Entomole

Review of the Si vice and Sug ATCHISON, Kas.,

allency Gov. J. G. promise, I herewith Iowa, south of ern Railway.

The rains, during to severe and heavy the country often un have managed to things at many pol Northwestern from ern limit of the locu thence along the C cy, and across the Mills County, sou these points and pu

ous, and having rep risited, my conc ance, and, though not sufficiently so. My examinations of the plan of the C and collect the v State and Territor partly to ascertain encourage the fare mation among them

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As elsewhere over locusts hatched in began their work began their work or that the greatest a soon began to disc appearance was du ated some five wee. Anthouy, of Kana and prospects at the marized, they may The continued co principal hatching I have known them River so as to for ches thick. The

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ly 8.—The Register of full exposure of the full exposure of the bursh, daughter of the manifestations took manifestations took act of moving articles stigating the matter. thereof the fallacions Belmont County, and connected with the af-

CASE.
July 8.—A Portland ston to investigate the rover, of using money ag his election to the The witnesser summers of the state of the rover. minent politicians of rations seem to indi-After a brief session, g of importance, the nutil to-day, awaiting itnesses.

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THE 'HOPPER IN- IOWA.

Report by Prof. Riley, Chief of the U. S. Entomological Commission.

Review of the Situation --- Valuable Advice and Suggestions---Remedies --- Future Prospects.

ATCHTSON, Kas., June 20, 1877.—To His Ex-pliency Gov. J. G. Newbold, Des Moines, Ia.— in: In accordance with your request and my promise, I herewith transmit a brief summary of my examinations, during the past forenight, in reference to locust injury in the western part of lows, south of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

The rains, during most of the time, have been so severe and heavy as to render travel across the country often unpleasant and difficult. Yet I have managed to examine the condition of I have managed to examine the condition of things at many points along the Chicago & Northwestern from Council Binffs to the eastern limit of the locust region in Story County, thence across to the Chicago & Rock Island, thence along the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and across the country from Malvern to Mills County, southwestwardly. Stopping at these points and pushing out to those farms where the insects were reported most numerwhere the insects were reported most numer-ous, and having reports from many points not visited, my conclusions are drawn with assur-ance, and, though favorable, are, if anything,

not sufficiently so.
PURPOSE OF THE VISIT. My examinations were partly in furtherance of the pian of the Commission to visit personally and collect the varied experiences of every state and Territory within the locust range; partly to ascertain the real prospects and to encourage the farmers and disseminate information among them, where such work was necessary.

NO MORE BOGS TO HATCH A few straggling eggs were hatched as late as a week ago; but none now remain to hatch except a few indigenous species.

DISAPPEARANCE OF THE YOUNG.

The threatened region, the

As elsewhere owr the threatoned region, the eggs were ever the threatoned region, the eggs were executingly numerous, and the young locusts hatched in April in such numbers, and began their work of destruction with such visor, that the greatest sporehension was felt. They soon began to disappear, however, and this disappearance was due to the same causes enumerated some five weeks ago in my letter to Gov. Anthony, of Kansas, reviewing the condition and prospects at that time in that State. Summarized, they may be stated as follows:

THE WEATHER.

The continued cold and heavy rains after the principal hatching destroyed immense numbers. I have known them washed into the Des Moines River so as to form a putrefying scum two inches thick. The farmer owes the salvation of his crops largely to this cause.

An inherent tendency to disease in the species when in this part of the country has made it most susceptible to the adverse weather, and earried off a large proportion. This is an exemplification of the views constantly neged by

empineation of the wews constantly niged by sme.

NATURAL ENEMIES.

It is a general law that in proportion as a species becomes unduly and excessively multiplied its natural enemies correspondingly increase. The abundance of the locust and of its eggs during the last few years east of the Rocky alountains has given all locust-feeding animals a bountiful supply of food. They have, therefore, not only thriven and multiplied, but many which do not normally feed upon the insect have acquired the habit. In Iowa, as elsewhere, these natural enemies especially the insectivorous birds—have done exceptionally goodwork; a work furthered by the weather which greated and rendered very irregular the development of the insect.

who have been better organized and more de-termined to make war, and who have used better means and methods than in former years. GENERAL SURVEY OF THE FIELD. GENERAL SUBJET OF THE FIELD.

As you are probably aware, the locusts reached the furthest east along, the line of the Chicago & Northwestern, and the egg deposit receded from Story County southwestwardly. Throughout the northern and eastern portion of this area the damage has been so trifling that it is scarcely worth mentioning. The corn, from too much cold and wet, is backward, and the weeds have on all low land got an unfavorable start of the Chilivstor, much of the assemble and necessitated replanting; but the spring wheat (fall wheat is too apt to spring kill and is uncertain) and other small grain could not well look better. The greatest injury has been south and west, along the Missouri and along the Wahaboncey. As a general thing, the injury has been greatest along streams, where the insects satched later and obtained greater protection from cold and storm. In these less favored parts, however, there is no single farm that

As a general thing, the injury has been greatest along streams, where the insect presents along streams, where the insect presents along at the injury has been greatest along streams, where the insect process of the control of the The insects have been getting wings in increasing numbers for the past week. These will rise from day to day, as the wind and morthwest. This, on account of the irregular hatching and the great diversity in size of the finects now here, will continue for the next two or three weeks, and the flights will consequently be so scattering as exacely to be noticed. In the northeastern counties visited the farmers are in the main out of danger. The insects are not more numerous than indigenous species sometimes are in the main out of danger. The insects are not more numerous than indigenous species sometimes are in dry seasons cast of the Mississippi, and the vegetation is so rank that they can make no appreciable effect on it. In the southwest counties there will be greater injury, and you may expect to hear of a cornfield cleaned out here and a wheatifield more or less damaged there,—where no precaution is taken against such an occurrence. Yet here also the average loss will be slight, no greater than it has been in Texas and South Kansas, where, generally, excellent crops have been or are being harvested. In fact, very much the same conditions prevail in the counties bordering on the Missouri-cast as in those in Nebraska west, where Profs. Thomas and Aughey, on behalf of the Commission, have been making extended observations, and conclude that the loss from locust depredations will be so slight that its effect upon the State will carrely be felt.

Lass pravorable his konstruwershin towa.

Judging from numerous reports which reach more gloomy. Prof. Thomas has charge of that part of the State, and is now there. Much me, the outlook is less favorable in the northwest counties. More and the state of the state, and is now there. Much me, the outlook is less favorable in the northwest counties were particularly noticeable. First, the want of diversity in culture. Corn is too supremely king. Some townships are one vast corn-field, and while the farmer generally instinctively plants that which pays him the best, he often d

have commenced to travel in schools, proper ditching is the most effectual protection.

A ditch two feet wide and two feet deep, with perpendicular sides, offers an effectual barrier to the young insects. They tumble into it and accumulate, and die at the bottom in large quantities. In a few days the stench becomes great, and necessitates the covering up of the mass. In order to keep the main ditch open, therefore, it is best to dig pits or deeper side ditches at short-intervals, into which the 'hoppers will accumulate and may be barled. The direction of the apprehended appreach of the insects being known from their instehing locality, ditching one of two sides next to such locality is generally sufficient, and when farmers join they can construct a long ditch which will protect many farms.

Where water can be let into the ditches so as to cover the bottom, they may be made shallower, and still be effective.

A ditch three feet wide, unless correspondingly deep, will be more fit to permit the escape of the insects when once in than a narrower one. In hopping, the more perpendicular the ditchest of it be correspondingly deep, THE MORE EFFECTUAL IT WILL PHOVE. In exceptional classe, when the locusts are nearly full grown and the wind is high, so as to assist them, even the two feet ditch loses much of its value.

Where the soil is tenacions, and water or a little kerosene can be used at the bottom, all the better, and the side to the garden, orchard, nursery, or field to be protected should be kept friable by means of a fine rake. In proportion as the soil is loose and apt to fill up by strong winds, ditching will fall.

Having been the first to recommend proper ditching, and having seen it fully tried in 1873. I have been amused at the fault found with this recommendation of the Commission by those who have had exceptional experience from slovenly-made ditches or from other causes. The experience of the past two weeks has simply confirmed me in all that I have said in favor of this mode of protection, which far

sides is from now the safest, as in the end the cheapest, protection. It will succeed where all else fails.

4. CATCHING.

There are immerable mechanical contrivances for this purpose. The cheapest and most satisfactory are those intended to bug the insects. A frame two feet hish and of varying length, according as it is to be drawn by men or horses, with a bag of sheeting tapering behind and ending in a small bag or tube, say one foot in diameter and two or three feet long, with a fine wire door at the end to admit the light and permit the dumping of the insects, will do admirable work. The insects gravitate toward the wire screen, and, when the secondary bag is full, they may be emptied into a pit dug for the purpose.

I am having one of these bagging machines constructed with certain improvement in the way of runners, extending as teeth in front, so as to disturb the insects at the proper time and prevent their getting under the bag; and with movable wings of vertical and movable teeth to increase the capacity, which I believe will answer the very best purpose at all times of the year, and do away with extra material like kerosene and coal-tar. When fully tried it will be given to the public.

5. USE OF DESTRUCTIVE AGENTS.

Kerosene is the most effective. It may be

terial like kerosene and coal-tar. When fully tried it will be given to the public.

5. USH OF DESTRUCTIVE AGENTS.

Kerosene is the most effective. It may be used in any of its cruder forms. In Colorado they used it to good advantage on the water in their firigating ditches, and it may be used anywhere in pans or in saturated cloths stretched on frames, drawn over a field. A good and cheap pan is made of ordinary sheet-iron, eight feet long and eleven inches wide at the bottom, and turned up a foot high at the back and an inch high at the front. A runner at each end, extending some distance behind, and a cord attached to each front corner, complete the pan, at a cost of about \$1.50.

We have however from seven to ten bashele of roung locusts caught with one such pan in an atternoon. It is easily pulled by two boys, and by running several together its and a cost of about \$1.50.

We have however to be contiguous pair, the best work is performed at the least labor. Heavier or longer pans to be drawn by horses should have transverse partitions to avoid spilling of the liquid; also more runners. The oil may be used alone so as just to cover the bottom, or on the surface of water, and the insects strained through a wire ladle.

THE USE OF COLORED INKS.

THE USE OF COLORED INKS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 2.—Having had a good deal of experience during the past few years in the examination of writings and documents of various kinds, with reference to their authenticity, etc., I have been struck with one fact, which seems to me to have been generally overlooked by writers upon the subject.—that is, the great importance of using in all cases of any moment, as far as may be, an fak which at least will not fade under the usual contingencies to which it is subject.

It is, of course, very desirable to have an ink which cannot be discharged from the paper by chemical agents, but this seems at present unatainable. Nor, indeed, are cases of trouble from this cause nearly as frequent as those arising out of the use of fugilitie writing fluids, used generally without a knowledge of their character. In some cases, however, the akillful forger has taken advantage of this fact to accomplish his ends. One case of this kind has been put in my hands recently. It consists of specific and of a vear he returns hurries to the of specific and of a vear he returns hurries to the contribution of a vear he returns hurries to the contribution of a vear he returns hurries to the contribution of a vear he returns hurries to the contribution of a vear he returns hurries to the contribution of a vear he returns hurries to the contribution of a vear he returns hurries to the contribution of a vear he returns hurries to the contribution of a vear he returns hurries to the contribution of a vear he returns hurries to the contribution of a vear he returns hurries to the contribution of a vear he returns hurries to the contribution of a vear he returns hurries to the contribution of a vear he returns hurries to the contribution of a vear he returns hurries to the contribution of a vear he returns hurries to the contribution of a vear he returns hurries to the contribution of a vear he returns hurries to the contribution of a vear he returns hurries to the contribution of a vea

with a fading ink, for the purpose of making it appear a number of years old when it should be presented for settlement.

Affother case has come under my notice in which an indorsement on a note has entirely faded out during a year. This indorsement was written with surple or violet ink. And here I would warn the profession and the community against the use of these colored inks in the preparation of papers of any value. Though some of them may be permanent, still there are no ready means of testing the matter, and, therefore, the only safety lies in rejecting them entirely.

I have in my possession a document written one month since with a "violet ink," which is used very extensively as I am told. This paper, which has been exposed to the light of the room during this time, is almost completely illegible, some of the letters and figures having disappeared entirely. The old-fashioned black inks, made of a gallate or tonnate of iron, are the only safe inks in use. These undergo changes in time recognizable with these inks remains legible for centuries. These can all be discharged with more or less facility from the paper by chemical agents, but, until an ink is invented which canaot be thus affected, such as these should alone be used. There are, I will add, a number of parents, out, untui an ink is invented when canonit be thus affected, such as these should alone be used. There are, I will add, a number of kack toler in the market which are equally as tugitive as the purple and violet inks.

R. U. Pipun.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

ADDRESS TO THE OTMANS, 1877. In Imitation of the French of Clement Mercs, 1521.]
Dunams! at length the Cossack's strength our
might is doom'd to feel:
The Russian hosts back up their boasts with cannon, bomb, and steel.
diots! they think the Turk will shrink from the foe now led by Czar, And terror damp the gallant camp of the Crescent

and the Star.

But threast and blow await the foe that stands when
we rash forth;
Back to his sair our are shall scare those robbers of the North.

Dennie shall flood her banks with blood ere Mahmoud's sons resign se glorious lands where Stamboul stands for Otmans' royal lune.

their serried host make it their boast that Allah lea'ls them on, And loudly prate of our had faith to Gisours whose fields we won; But we will show this Northern foe, in the hour of the coming fray, That Allah's might, our foes despite, shall strike them with dismay. bayonets' glare Confound their host, so Cossack boast shall waste

itself in air.

Fools to believe the sword could give to the Czar's assassin line
Those glorious Isade where Stamboul stands for
Prophet's rule divine. The knights of France have felt our le

German boors our spear; Through proud Castile of: flash'd our steel, whilst women crouch'd in fear. Still arts of peace to us they trace, through many an age gone by: We numbers gave to scholars grave; to churchmen, Turkish dye. Whilst chess and cards, and such like shards, their loftiest sages prize,
The Otman great did but create distraction for the wise. Then, Cossack, come with fife and drum to cheel

call it "mine "! They brand us slaves whose free-born brave through Europe swept of old;
sere Jews we freed from Christian greed, and
slaves whom Christians sold.
e scour'd their plains, like thund'rous rains
down mountain-sides that pour'd;
e sack'd their towns and toss'd Kings' crowns on
many a Wasley sarra. many a Moslem sword.

Red war they wag'd round thrones decay'd, our Med war they wag'd round thrones decay'd, our matchiess green battalions; ... Whilst cowl'd priests pray'd wherever neigh'd our proudly-trampling stallions. So fools are they who proudly say those hordes of course barbarians
Shall wrest Stamboul, 'mid waters cool, from grip
of conquering Arians.

Then, Otmans, fly your banner high, our Prophet's sign sublimed. That Creecuit pale bath kies'd war's gale in many a bonquer'd clime.

War Correspondence London Times. Near Ibraila is a large force of Cossack horse. As the train passed they were playing in the weer like frogs or ducks, many of them swimming their horses, the riders being in some cases stark naked. A little further on, only a hundred yards or so, were perhaps lifty or sixty of them standing with all their clothes on. By this time it was drawing toward sunset, and the moisture drawn up during the day by the heat was beginning to condense. Over the whole expanse of flooded fields, as far as the eye could reach, a muddy steam sat brooding, suggestive of fever. Even in the railway carriages, though raised on an in the railway carriages, though raised on an embankment, the damp, warm, evil-smelling air was oppressive. Yet those Cossack warriors took no more heed of the apparent danger than the frogs which leapt and chirped in happy fellowship with them. Occasionally one of the Cossacks had left the water and was ensooned dripping and streaming on the ball of a pollard willow, just as frogs sometimes leave the water tor the land. Not a man of them all seemed to care whether he was naked or clad, in the water or on the land. Yet those only who were on horseback seemed complete. The Cossacks are like Centaurs,—horse and man seem to make but one animal. United they are complete. Distuited they seeme but like the two partised a divided worm. Perhaps it was for this reason that the fishermen seemed to prefer remaining in the water up to their waists, even when the bank was perfectly available. Nearly every day some some of them swim the Danube and ride through the flooded flats towards the Turkish positions, probably to ascertain the state of the river. One thing is certain: The Danube may be an obstacle to an army; it ke absolutely no barrier against the Cossacks, who, when the word is given, can cover the couptry on the opposite stide with wild bands of horsemen. How far cryllization may have vedecred them remains to be seen. Evidently the mistake of trying to turn them into regular troops has been avoided in time. There are a few picked regiments here and there, which, being used as guards, and taking their turn at St. Petersburg, become in some sort regular cavalry, or look like it. But in the organization of the Russian army, as well as in fact, they are still counted as irregulars.

PARIS NEWSPAPERS.

Translated for the New York World.

Extract from eloquent address of a lawyer in the prosecution of a swindling financier: "Yes, gentlemen of the jury, the defendant has carried to their ultimate limits fraud and rascality. Not only.

ried to their ultimate limits fraud and rascality toward his unfortunate shareholders. Not only did he seek to attract them by the most infa-mous falsehoods, but—depth of degrading de-ception!—he had recourse to the most devilish artifices! Gentlemen, he willfully, maliciously, and with intent to defraud, declared and paid a dividend!"

joy!—learns that his wallet is at the Bureau of Lost Objects. Thither he flies, obtains it, and with trembling fingers and eager spectacles counts its contents, makes a hurried calculation, and his jaw falls. "Well," says the clerk "isn't it all right!" "No," says the Baron "it is short." "Short! How much! Whadon't you find there!" "The year's interest." A young student from the country who finds it a not unpleasant thing to sow his wild cats in Paris at the expense of his family under the hallucination that he is studying medicine, receives a visit from his worthy father after he has been at the Capital for eighteen months. Like a dutiful son he parades the author of his being conscientiously through the city and points out to him its social and architectural lions. Finally they halt before a buge and many-pillared building surrounded by massive grating. "What palace or thingunmy is that lordly pile?" asked the old man. "Damino," replies the youth, "but there is a sergent-deville; Pil ask him," and, accompanied by his sire, he crosses over to the officer and puts the question. "That, gentlemen," says the municipal gnardian, calmly and in a clear official tone, "is the Medicial School!".

"Then you don't think you can advance the

nicipal guardian, calmly and in a clear official tone, "is the Medical School!"

"Then you don't think you can advance the money!" "I am sure I cannot," replied the person thus addressed, a well-to-do bourgeois, dutiful husband and kind father, and so on. "Times are hard, and I am fairly eaten up with expenses." "And yet I thought you led a simple and economical Hig." "This is between us; but the fact is I am keeping a little Circassian, and the beautiful witch is eating her pretty head off." "You astound me. Of course the old lady doesn't suspect?" "Doesn't she, though! She knows all about it; in point of fact, most of her money is invested in the wench." Well, I'm"— "The case is this. I invested heavily in Turkish securities, which were to have yielded me an income of 15,000 francs a year. I get no dividends whatever. The Sultan's civil list amounts to 24,000,000 francs a year. Is ft at all out of the way to imagine that my 15,000 francs, which form an integral part of that sum, represent the annual cost of one of the members of his harem! Not at all. Now you understand how I find myself hard up, because, in addition to my regular family expenses, I have a bewitching little Circassian on my hands,"

KEEPING A SECRET.

Scriber's for July.

Ruggles, an old cabinet-maker of Boston, told me that be used to make the artist Stuart's panels for him. They were made of mahogany, and as Stuart complained that he missed the rough surface of canvas that was favorable to the sparkle of his color, Ruggles invented the way of producing that sort of surface by cutting teeth in the plane-iron and dragging it back-ward, that proving the best way of indenting without tearing the wood. Ruggles said that at the time he used to work for Stuart, his shop was on Winter street, on the ground floor, and one day, sitting at his shop door, he saw Stuart coming down the street, in earnest conversation one day, sitting at his snop door, he saw Stuart coming down the street, in earnest conversation with a gentleman. Stuart came into the shop followed by his friend, and, saki Enggles, "I saw that the gentleman was urging him to tell him something that he was unwilling to trust him with." Stuart said: "Mr. Ruggles, have you got a piece of chaik?" I gave him a piece; he then turned to the other and said: "I know a secret; that stands for me," and he made a mark thus. I. "Now, you are my good friend and would like to know my secret; you are a man of honor, and if I teil you it will do no harm, and, at any rate, it will gratify you as a mark of confidence, so I tell you," and, making another mark. I. "that stands for you; so there are two that know it. But you are a married man, and, as your wife is a discreet woman, and you never have any secrets between you, some day when you are alone together and have nothing to talk about, you tell her yoe know something curious, but are afraid she will speak of it. She will be indignant at not being trusted, insists that she ought to know; promises that she never will whisper it to any one, and perhaps eries a little; so you tell her, and that stands for her;" he made another mark. 1. "Now how many people know it!" "Three," said his friend. "There are one hundred and eleven that know it—111," said Stuart.

HAWKEYE DOTS. Now that Nicsic has been revictualed, Selig

man might go there. Judge Hilton is so bitterly incensed against our Hebrew citizens that he won't even allow the Grand Union Hotel to receive any guest

had to kill him.

This is what is just killing enterprise in the Black Hills: A paragraph in the telegraphic columns of a daily paper assures us that "One ten-stamp mill has just cleaned up \$7,000 worth of gold." and the paragraph following tells us how "The road-agents have just cleaned out a stage, robbing all the passengers and taking \$7,000 from the treasure-box." You see, it is very evident it would take about four or five ten-stamp mills to keep even with the road-agents.

NO OCCASION FOR ALARM. St. Paul Proneer Press.
On Friday night one of the many families which had participated in the tabernacle ex-cursion to Lake Minnetonka was startled by repeated shricks proceeding from the room occu-pled by the servant girl. As it happened, she had invited a particular friend to stop with her that particular night, and while one was enough that particular night, and while one was enough to get up a commption in a quiet neighborhood, the united efforts of the two were enough to loosen the rafters, and send ice into every blood-vessel about the house. The head of the family, however, determined to defend his premises, and help even at the risk of his life, 'and, esizing such fire-arms as were within reach, he rushed for the servant's room in the expectation of meeting or overhauling some stalwart ther or dangerous burglar. Arriving at the door, which shut in the arony, the gentleman cried out:

"Open the door, quick! I am here and will help you."

The stricks died away all at once, and after the lapse of a few moments, his howling handmadden exclaimed:

"Go away! go away! it's nothing but a Junebug crawling down my back."

Then the intrepid citizen shouldered his gun and went back to bed, leaving the incident to diffuse itself gradually over the region adjacent to the corner of Fourth avenue south and Elghth street.

"TWA DOGS."

"TWA DOGS."

Indicapolic News.

There are two dogs in the South End—at least one lives there, and the other passes through twice a day—that deserve more than usani consideration. One of them, a stout, snuff-colored gilow, with a white head, and neck, and fore legs, accompanies a cow over the river ewery morning, where she pastures on the lopen common. He stays by her all the time and goes back with her in the evening; probably drives her back as well as out, for he seems to have sense enough, and to fully made the stories everybody has seen of the intelligence and fidelity of the Scottish shepherd dogs on "collies." The other is a fine black Newfoundland on West South street, called "Beecher," for his brains, who every morning waits for the paper-carrier,—whor rides a part of his route for speed,—and as soon as he sees the horse conning he walks into the street to be ready, takes the paper in his mouth and carries it into the house, corner of West street. The horse knows the dog, too, and stops as soon as they get together, without checking, and the part frequently indulge in a little playing together.

\*\*AN ICONOCLAST.\*\*

\*\*Moneyer D.\*\* Company is Cancangal Commercial.\*\*

If any clerer American wants to be made at good of, and have a temple, now is his time—lething on, say, to Nepaul, with a mysterious medical properties and the mose and right are of each cut off. He thing on, say, to Nepaul, with a mysterious medical properties and the mose and right are of each cut off. He thing on, say, to Nepaul, with a mysterious medical properties and of gods, and the temples are apartments to lething on say, to Nepaul, with a mysterious medical properties and the mose and right are of each cut off. He thing on say, to Nepaul, with a mysterious medical properties and the mose and right are of each cut off. He had the most of the Democratic the proper to be colored propile that their power. The Democratic propers the colored propile that their power. The Democraty is commensurate with their power. The Democraty is commens Indianapolis News.

There are two dogs in the South End—at least one lives there, and the other passes through twice a day—that deserve more than usual consideration. One of them, a stout, snuff-colored fellow, with a white head, and

rife from any rement and death), he had the runs opened the delunem, and after six hours announding the delunem, and after six hours after the could put together again.

CURRENT OPINION. The Iowa men seem to have got up a new sort of Republicanism for home-coasumption. It is of a piece with their grasshoppers.—Hariford (Coas.) Cour ant (Rep.).

If the Secretary of the Treasury wishes to sell bonds payable only in gold coin, he will have to wait for the passage of another law authorizing it. He certainly cannot do it under existing laws.

Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.).

Leosrainity cannot do it under existing laws.

Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.).

Our New York contemporaries seem to forges that the demand for the remonedization of silver is not confined to Ohio, but extends to a very large majority of the people of the Western and Middle Shates.—Philadeiphia Press (Rep.).

Public schools are more popular in the North than anything else whatever. No man who desires bublic favor dares to say one word against them. The same will be proved to be the case here, should anybody presume to put the matter to the test.—Bichmond (Va.) Dispatch (Dem.).

The signs of the times all point to an alliance between the West and South, which will lead to the nomination of Mr. Hendricks, or some elser equally prominent Western Democrat, to the first place on the ticket at the next National Democratic Convention.—New Orleans Picayuna (Dem.).

what is Ohio to do? Must her citizen

What is Ohio to do? Must her chizens refuse to sorve the country when called upon? They did not do so in war. Why should they do so in pasce? Ohio furnished Grant, and Sherman, and Sherdan, and the immented McPherson, with her full quots of subordinate officers and orare privates to save the nation's life. Should she be excluded from civil-service when the nation is saved!—Toledo Commercial (Rep.).

aved!—Toledo Commercial (Rep.).

The Republicans of Iowa have framed the public atterance upon which the party throughout the Union must now take its stand. The solemn reiteration of those sound principles embodied in the Constitutional Amendments, the reassertion of our utter hostility to the fatal doctrine of State Sovereignty, and the determined demand for the restoration of the old silver dollar as a means to resumption—these are the rallying cries that must lead to victory.—Cincinnati Times (Rep.).

lead to victory.—Cincinnati Times (Rep.).

There is no political or commercial necessity for acquisition of more territory in any direction. We want neither the islands of the sea nor slices of the estates of contiguous Powers; and if there is any disposition at Washington to acquire more real estate, it ought to be suppressed. When the Mexican Republic goes into dissolution, as it is bound to do unless there is a radical reform in the management of its political affairs, the United States will be ready to pick up the pieces, but there is no octation for argency on our part.—Chacinnest Commercial (Ind. Rep.).

There was no vote taken which showed whether the lows Republicans were really in favor of the President's Southern policy or against it; the sadden and emphatic tabling of the resolutions showed that they were unwilling to consider the question on that occasion. They will now so on as ever to roil up an immense Republican majority in that State; and if, when the effects of the Southern policy are plainly manifest, it appears to have been a good thing for the country, we reckon most of them will be in lavor of it; if the reverse, opposed to it.—Jacksonellie (Ill.) Journal (Eps.).

It is plain that 1880 must be left to take

to it.—Jacksonville (III.) Journal (Rep.).

It is plain that 1880 must be left to take care of itself. Our duty is to maintain the very satisfactory present, and to warn off all Democratica and Rapublican disturbers of it. The public mind is turning away from the harassing incidents of reconstruction, and addressing itself cheerfully to practical questions that provoke other divisions than sectional ones, and if is probable that, when Congress shall meet in October, it will be impossible to attract the country's attention either to the Electoral contest or the obsoict Southern question.—St. Louis Republican (Dess.).

Electoral contest or the obsolete Southern question.—St. Louis Elephblican (Dem.).

The contest for the Speakership will no doubt be in a very great measure determined by the attitude of the various aspirants on various issues which will assume the proportions of leading issues during the session. The question of Government indorsement to the Texas-Pacific Railroad will probably be the very foremost issue, and it should be. The South has the balance of power, and it should be used by every member from the South to secure the passage of the Texas-Pacific bill. It is just; it is due to the South, and more than due.—Nutches (Miss.) Democrat and Courier (Dem.).

A latter which we find in the Easiman Times, one of the Georgia newspapers, has a decidedly ancient flavor. It seems that a "clerical colporteur" was found to possess a book of "Gospel songs," in which was a "satire upon Jeff Davis." Whereupon some one denounced the person aforesaid as an "abolitionist at heart." This provokes him into a public declaration that he is "in feeling, principle, and birth a Southern the observable that with had intended to "cut out hope the indignant "chivalry" are satisfied.—Buffalo Commercial Attertior (Rep.).

Mr. Francis C. Barlow prints a long let.

mistaken by the guests of the house for the clerk.

In battle grave, on land, in wave, is Otman's gate to glory.

Danuba shall flood her banks with blood ere Mahmoud's sons resign

Those glorious lands where Stamboul stands by Allah's will divine:

CENCAGO, July 2, 1877.

OOSSACKS.

Wer Corresponded to the sales and birth a Souther was and birth a Souther and bring and birth a Souther was allowed to "cust on Buffalo Commercial Accertainty the fresh page in story; and summa un his views as follows: "Establish a proper system of appointment and tenure, independent of solitical and partissas a link of the part of Mr. Morton. We'd just like to see any man pick our pocket of \$5,000. We'd take the pfliering secondrel by the throat and make him give us half of it if we had to kill him.

This is what is just killing enterprise to like and birth a Souther were clerk in a New York paper, criticising the President's recent circular to officeholders. He thinks that the order "neither can be nor coght to be enforced," and summa un his views as follows: "Stanhsh a proper system of appointment and tenure, independent of political meetings, when the proper system of appointment and tenure, independent of political meetings, but they will in the main cease to be present, since the protection of their plants with protection of their plants and make hims give us half of it if we had to kill him.

Cossacks.

Wer Corresponded to the content of the house of the house of the house of the none of the clerk.

Mr. Francis C. Berlow prints a long letter in a New York paper, criticising the President's recent circular to officeholders. He thinks the term in a New York paper, criticising the President's recent circular to officeholders.

Mr. Francis C. Berlow prints a long letter in a New York paper, criticising the President's recent circular to officeholders, recent circular to officeholders.

Mr. Francis C. Berlow prints a long letter in a New York paper, criticising the President's recent circular to a New York paper, criticising the P

order of the President can prevent that influence from being felt."

Whether the fact be received with more of satisfaction or dissatisfaction, it remains a fact that the order of the President has amashed the political machine. With the vast army of Federal officials suddenly thrown out of active politics and compelled to devote their time and energies to the duties of their positions, the work fiftherto done by them in the way of organizing and running party politics reverts to the people. They will have to look after their own affairs. It will be well to remember that fact when the time for party exacuses and conventions approaches. Somebody must undertake the task of organization and management or there is no possibility of success. As the Federal officials can no longer perform it, other persons must. It should be seen to that the responsibility falls into no worse hands.—Cleptical Leader (Rep.).

Both the law and the face of the bonds declare that they are payable in the silver dollar of 412% grains nine-tenths fine, and when John Sherman undertakes to pledge this Government to the payment of those bonds in gold alone, he is exceeding his authority and attempting to add to the contract new obligations outrageously unjust to the people, and inframously favorable to foreign bondhoiders, and to a class of our own people who spend \$100,000,000 a year of American tax money traveling for pleasure in Europe. If the people do not rise in their might and secure the complete rehabilitation of the old silver dollar, the public life of John Sherman will go into history as the most odious chapter of gigantic and successful frand that ever stained the annals of a mation.—Kanses City Times (Dem.).

We can explain in a very few words why it is dishonorable to pay the bonds of the United States in silver. It is because, when the bonds were issued or authorized, elluer in \$1 coins was worth more than gold, and its coinage of silver now in order to pay the bonds, would be an act such as no individual would be allowed to ind

win appreciate he truth, and will be less disposed to criticise the resident. It was foolish to thrust the question spon he lows Convention both because the judgment will grow kindler with the and because in dealine with the Southern issue it wann't necessary to pas upon the President's policy one way or snother. The platform shows precisely how this can be done. It is, or ought to be, acceptable both to the friends and to the critics of the President's policy. It presents common ground apon which all Republicans can stand to gether. And yet it is sumcleanly explicit upon every vital point. It declares that the Republican party seeks the pacification of the South—which attests its honest desire for peace—and that if is pledged to protect all citizens in their registations. It repeats the vary terms of the national platform, amon which all Republicans agree. What room, then, for any division! What ground for say conflict! What sense in disputing over details? The lows platform is sound on this question, and it points the way for the union of all Republicans. Albary Econing Journal (Rep.).

LINCOLN SCHOOL-CENSUS. Liscols, ill., July 1.—Yesterday the school-census was completed in this city, as follows: Whites under 21. 2,502

An increase of 200 over last year's report.

AN INQUIRY. To the Editor of The Pribure.
CRICAGO, July 8.—Is it likely that our people of even moderate culture will ever cease to say Missourad and Cincinnaton, and to put food in their mouths with knives ! THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS astrons throughout the city we have established Bracch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 of clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. until 8 of clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. mini 8 o'clock p. m. suring iss ween, and until 9 non Satsridays:
WILLIAM H. WINNING, BOOKseller and Statioper, 184 Twenty-second-m., near Wabsah-av.
S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009
West Mafflon et., near Western-av.
ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1
Bins Island-av., corner of Halved-st.
GEORGE HENEY. Books, Stationery, etc., 330 Di-ANTON KROG. News Depot, Stationery, etc., 304 Hwaukee-av., corner of Carpenter-at.

CITY BEAL ESTATE. FOR SALE - HANDSOME MILWAUKEE BRICK residence, with spacious grounds, corner Drexel-boulevard and Forty seventh-st. on favorable terms. inquires is Chamber of Commerces. boulevard and Forty-seventh-sk. on favorable terms inquires at 30 chamber of Commerces.

POR SALE-STORY FRONTHOUSE, 10 ROOMS, dining and kitchen on the parlor soons; chandellers, furnace and range, hot and cold waser, marble wash bowks, etc.; for \$5,500 J. S. GOULD, 12 McCormick Block.

POR SALE-RENY-OR EXCHANGE-A S. ROOM coldace, half block from street care, price, \$250, if see, and the second coldace in cash. Address or call 221 South Hoyne-st.

POR SALE-HOUSE AND LOT NO. ISSO IN DIANA-av.; a smaller house taken in part payment, the price of the price of the price of the payment. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., ROOM 14 Speed's Block. IZD Bearbornest.

POR SALE-CHEAP, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, NEW brick store, southwest corner Michigan-av, and South Water-st.; also desirable lot, 50x100 feet, Calumet-av., between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sighth-stat.; also 2% access outhwest corner Lexington-st. and California-av. Apply to HUGHA WHITE, Attorney, 163 Randolph-st.

OR SALE -\$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT, one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from pleage; \$15 down and \$5 monthly; cheapest property market, and shown free; abstract free; 10-cent train ready on. TRA BROWN, 122 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE WITH side yard, not to exceed \$15,000, for cash or cash and trade. Address K 24, Tribune office. BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

14 ELDRIDGE-COURT-FIRST-CLASS BOARD and well-furnished rooms, single or en suits; 14 ELDRIDGE-COURT—A FEW DAY-BOARDERS 412 MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER THIRTEENTH-ST.

—A large alcove room, elegantly furnished,
with board; also single rooms. References required. NVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV., near Monroe-st. -\$1.50 per day. Rooms 500; meals be; per week, \$5 to \$7.

BOARD WANTED. POARD-PERMANENT FOR MARRIED COUPLE Without children: North Side, within ten minutes' walk of Clark-st. bridge; will pay \$14 per week. Address K 43, Tribune office.

THUSICAL.

FOR SALE -2000 WILL BUY AN ELEGANT NEARthrow plane, with handsome cover and stool. Address FLANO, 33 East Adams 4. Madison-si.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY—WE HAVE JUST Received a few first-class planofortes which our New
York buyer bought at Sheriff's sale at a great societies.
We will sell thesis at a flight editence more the count
this is a special opportunity, and times will do well so call. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st. \$10 MONTHLY WILL BUY A NEW OR SECOND-space plane warranted five years; price \$125 to \$250. REED'S Temple of Music, 50 Van Buren-st. 0.50 -578 -\$100 -ORGANS, WITH ALL LATEST Comprovements; unrivaled for sweetness, power, and durability. STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st.

\$150 area of the state of the s CAUGHT—A RUNAWAY HORSE. OWNER MAY Obsess to bree it by proving it and paying charges. Call at 70 Foster-st.

Lost—A BAY MARE FROM OGDEN GROVE Lost-st.

Lost—A BAY MARE FROM OGDEN GROVE trees hands high, bound in breest. Any one returning her to 415 Ciybourn-sv. will be well revarded.

Lost—On FRIDAY AFTERNOON LAST, A VERY large, black Newfoundland dog; 45 reward, and no questions select, to any one returning dog to WILLIAM H. RAND, 224 Lake-sv. In the state of th

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, A bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6, Established 1884. dolph-St. hear Clark. Room 5 and 6, Established 1884.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVAR ON STATE OF THE COMMENT OF STATE OF STAT Within 100 miles E. L. PEASE, Resper Block.

M. ORTCAGE LOANS AT 7 AND 8 PER CEST. ON Approved city property. John H. AVERTA CO., 150 LASAIL. 4.

PER CENT.—MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED ATTAIN IN Northern Hissels; time, 3, and 5, 7947. The structure of the control of the control

A MAN EXPERIENCE AND WELL RECYMENTOA ed expects to leave here for California in a few
days; any one intrusting business to this woold receive
prompt steention. Address & Sa. Tribuss office.

CELEBRATE! THE FOURTH; AND GET & ALBUM
pictures for 50 cts.; best finished pibutographs at
reduced prices. HENSHEL, Photographer, 312 and 32s
state d. Upictures for Nocta. Dest finished photographs at reduced prices. HENSHEL, Photographer, 312 and 238 State-6.

C. H. P. MONTGOMERIE, ATTORNEY AT-LAW, All business strictly conditionatial. Rooms 40 and 50, 162 Warfington-8t., Chicago. III.

WANTED-ONE HECOND-HAND SODA FOUN-tain, Address C. A. LOWRY, St. James Hotel.

STORAGE,

A BSOLUTELY FIRE-PEOOF STORAGE FOR FURInture, merchandiss, carriages, etc.; mosey loaned
lo per cent year. HARRIS & CO., 180 was Monros-et.

A SUPERBS STOREHOUAR FOR HOURS GOODS
And qu'ni merchandiss, 2010 220 Enadolph-st (Hale
Building). Private reems if desired; cash advances.

PIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, 720 AND SO WAN
T Buren-st. Ample facilities for storage of furclaure and george for the storage of furclaure for the storage for the storage of color, 5
to the storage for the storage of the sto

WANTED-MALE HELP. WASTED-A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER WANTED-BY A WHOLESALE GROCKEY HOUSE an involoc clerk, who writes a good hand, and quick and correct at figures; answer with speciment paramanthy and fourtes, giving references. Address 441, care of Tribune office.

W ANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SHORMATER
Tepairing and lending store; must be a
judge of Eastern goods, and speak both Englis
German. No others need apply, will North Clar Employment Agencies
WANTED - SO RAILROAD LABOR
JOVA: free fare; 50 for hichigan; \$1.6
cooks. J. H. SPERBECK & CO., 58 veri

WANTED-TO LEAVE THURSDAY road laborers; wages \$1.40 per nishedi also farm hands. B. F. CHR 200 South Water-st., Boom 11.

Camp is inclosed. Queen City Glass and Lamp Works, Cincinnait, O.

WANTED-SOLICITORS AND SALESMEN OF FOR SOLICITORS AND SALESMEN OF FITHE, 130 Destroyment, second store.

WANTED-A HRIGHT, INTELLIGENT OFFICE-body of the second with well and who is willing to work adopte K 43, Tribune office.

WANTED-A FRW GOOD AGENTS FOR THE United States higher Aid and Sick Relief Association in connection with the Facility And Life insurance Company, Cais After 3 octobe 3, m., at the office, United States Agents, 28 Aorth. Clark et. E. PRID-DAT, Secretary.

WANTED-FEMALE MELP. WANTED-A NEAT GIRL TO DO GRNERAL housework is a small family; must be a good cook, washer, and fromer: Irish no wanted. Apply as 215 Marshald-av, between vanburen and Jackson-ers.

WANTED-A GOOD GIRL, GERMAN OR BCANdiastian. 849 West Washington-er.

WANTED-A FIRST CLASS COOK; MUST AS As with the washing and fronting. Call at 80 Michaella-by., Wednesday. WANTED-EXPERIENCED BASTERS ON L dice shoes. Apply at 48 and 50 Wabash-av. I trance in rear. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

SITUATION WANTED-BY A WATCH-MAKER. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE.

Domestics.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A BREPECTABLE
Canadian girl, to do second-work and swing, of
would de laundry and thamber work in first-clear fam
ily. Piesas address for 2 days K do. Tribune office!
SITUATION WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSE
Vork or second-work and care for children, by
pleasant German girl. Call two days. 142 Twantisth-st. 

Employ mont Agencies.
SITUATIONS WANTED FAMILIES AND HOTE
In city and country, in want of bein will be antisoned with help, all nationalities. Mrs. O'NELLI,
West Adams 4. West Adams-85.

CITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S Office, 173 North Halsted-st.

South Side.

To HENT-STORY AND BASEMENT HAT
front house, 43s Michigan-av, he ruoma, is
refer; furnacei, rance, etc., barn in rear-inconcession. WALTER H. MATTOCKS, is
bearborn-st. Dearborg. 48.

TO RENT-GOO WARASH-AV., IN DESCRIBER, BOOMES, 180 MAR. 183
LaSaile-St., Epones.

Suburban

TO RENT-ENGLEWOOD-Fire 2-trong House to see them. E. N. THLIOTEN, 108 Dearborn-st.

TO HEN -BOOMS.

TO REST-130 O'TH PRORIA-ST.

flat of house, stralabed complete for Ing.

TO RENT OB TWO ONLY-FOUR LARGE FOR HOUSE AND THE POUR LARGE FOUR LARGE

Miscellaneous.
To RENT-SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 206 STATE TO RENT-SCOND FLOOR OF NC. 202 STATEst., specially adapted for music-roomer organ
depot; sulfable for any light business; in good order,
with use of slevator, at a low figure; also, one-half of
second floor No. 208 State-st. WALTER H. MATTOCKS,
ROOM I, No. 40 Dearborn-st.

TO SENT-MANUFACTORY BUILDING-SPECIAL
attention of responsible manufacturers is called to
prospece, five stories high and hazemests; will furnish
agood parties with power, and locate as desired; want to
rent for a term of rear and will give very low figures.
Your interests will be served by applying to C. C.
LANDT, 188 Kast Madison-st., Boom 3.

TO RENT-A NO. 1 FARM, 190 ACRES, 8 MILES
from the Court-House, well improved; swerpthing
in first class order; has a fine Swis style farm-house,
barns, sheds, outhouses, etc., bruit trees, pastures,
timothy and red dover hay. Will have been included
the state of the state of the state of the state of the state
wanted by the state of the state of the state
through and red dover hay. Will have style farm house,
through and red dover hay. Will have style farm impleclass farmer only, who must purchase the farm implements. Apply to M. FETILIE, 160 Washington-st.,
basement.

WANTED—TO RENT-A GENTLEMAN AND

WANTED-TO RENT-A GENTLEMAN AND wife want two furnished rooms on parior floor, without board; must se north of Indians, east of Clark, and south of Superior-at., south front preferred references unexceptionable. Address K 43, Tribune.

Clark, and south of Superior-st., south front preferred; references unexceptionable. Address & S. Tribune.

W ANTED-TO RENT-A SMALL HOUSE OF Sgood location; references required and given. Address, giving location and price. K. 28. Tribune office.

W ANTED-TO RENT-HOUSE OF ABOUT MIGHT proma, giving location and price. K. 28. Tribune office.

W ANTED-TO RENT-HOUSE OF ABOUT MIGHT proma, near the lake-shore; must be cheap. Address K 44. Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE-FOR A STOCK OF MERICHAN. It is miles from city lumin. Address J. B. Salling. To EXCHANGE-SOS, 000-A FINE4-STORY BRICK. In hotel is one of the best cities in Illinois, free and clear, completely furnished. Some office of the best cities in Illinois, free and clear, completely furnished. Some office, the control of the best cities in Illinois, free and clear, completely furnished. Some office of property. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Medigun-44.

TO EXCHANGE-UNIMPROVED LOTS ON ONE of EXCHANGE-UNIMPROVED LOTS ON ONE of the West Side parks for a four-mill in good wheat country worth \$15,000 to \$22,000. Address X 37, Tribune office. X 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE 100 FERT IN CENtre of Irving Park, unincumbered, for equity in
residence in city. Oally owners need apply. Address
K 48, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CAMBIAGES.

HORSES AND CAMBLAGES.

A FEW SECOND HAND BUGGES, OPEN TOP, one and two seat, that can be bought cheap, at 175 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—A PEW GOOD DRAFT AND BUSIness dirting horses, weight from 800 to 1.801 prices from 180 to 1811. These horses are warranned sound, from 180 to 1811. These horses are warranned sound, and the seat of 180 to 1811. These horses is the same warranned sound, one of the seat of 180 to 1811. The seat of 180 to 180 to 1811. The seat of 180 to BUSINESS CHANCES. POR SALE—A CUSTOM AND MERCHANT FLOUR mill, situated on the Chicago & Northwestern Rall-road has been been as the contract of t

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

WILL PAY THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE POR household goods and nerchandles of al kinds. Cast or address O'L. Fri Specified av.

WEINTEND TO CLEAR QUIT OUR ENTIRE RELIST CONTROL OF TRANSPORT OF AUSTIN. ES
State-8.

FOR SALE-RESCUENCE PRICE OUD AS NEW.
Address & Tribunes office.

FOR SALE-A BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERSHIP,
FOR SALE-TRADE M WANTED ENGINE AND BOILER, NEW OF second-hand, suitable for raining a might deem wheel both must be in good critical and closely for cashle sort larger han 10x12 nor ion that see the conting time, wright, and price sling NP PETER, Chicago, Buron Courty, Onto.

AMUSEMENTS.

Exposition Building.
re, foot of Adams street. The

Barmun's Circus.

Shore, foot of Washington street. Morning

Base-Ball Park.
State and Twenty-third streets. Chametween the Chicago and Boston Clubs. SOCIETY MEETINGS.

COURT GARDEN CITY, I. O. F.—Members are requested to meet at hall corner Jefferson and Madisona, at 11 o'clock sharp, to attend the funeral o'l attended to funeral o'l

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1877.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock-Exhapge yesterday closed at 94%.

emplete directions as to the manner which the Fourth may be celebrated in and about Chicago are given in our local columns.

Gov. Lunmeron, of Wisconsin, notifies the Republicans of the State that he will not be a candidate for re-election,—a deplorable ion, we think, for Wisconsin is not stocked with men who can make the old n place good.

Having slept peacefully through the noise and racket of squibs all day yesterday, perhaps the poles will awake to a realizing sense of their day to-day. There are several ordinances against the fire-cracker nuisance, and they would be enforced importially

Minneapolis shows up well. A temperance lecturer, who has been operating there for three weeks, has converted the whole male population and dragged them from the depths of inebriety. Yesterday are moon there was a grand procession that included almost the whole village.

sbyterians of Christendom are re resented in the distinguished body which as-sembled yesterday at Edinburg—the Pan-Presbyterian Council, of whose proceedings an extended report is presented this morn-Presbyterian Commil, of whose proceedings an extended report is presented this morning. The sermon of the Rev. Dr. Print, builton of the New York Observer, will be read at home with a degree of interest approach to the read at home read at home with a degree of interest approaching that with which it was heard by

If the dispatch describing Mr. Rongsen's banquet at Trenton correctly represents that gentleman's allusion to the navy, Mr. Rongson is to be congratulated upon an insight into naval affairs not developed during his administration. He is reported as insisting that "its condition is better now than ever before," an indorsement directly attributable to the fact that Mr. Roseson's connection with the Department is limited to criticism

Revenue Commissioner, Raum has finally determined what he meant to say when he wrote that letter to Judge Bangs, the exact purport of which "no fellow could find out." Having, in the first instance, neither written what he meant nor meant what he wrote Mr. RAUM has issued a key to the first epis tle, and, if it isn't too late, Judge Bangs nov knows what he was expected to do in refer-

There is encouragement to hope that Collector Turron, of Philadelphia, is beginning to be rated correctly in Washington. He achieved distinction primarily by the active part he took in the conspiracy to defeat Secretary Barsrow in his war against the whisky-thieves, and holds his present position as the price of that service. The fact that he has been permitted to remain by the present Administration has been a matter of surprise, and it is pleasant to know that is in a fair way to retire. He was sterday rebuked in the most public and inted manner by the full Cabinet on account of an act of insubordination; and if he is too dull to take this hint, he is liable soon to feel something in the nature of a

A large Russian force is before Silistria and the city, with all its dirt and mosques its narrow, ill-paved streets, and somewhat redeeming Greek Church, is threatened. The city stands at the foot of the hills of Ackbar city stands at the foot of the hills of Ackbar, is semi-circular in form, and is defended by stoutly-constructed fortifications of solid masonry, strengthened by forts, one of which, Abd-ul-Mejid, occupies the hill commanding the town. For the fourth time the Muscovite sssays the capture of Silistria. In 1773 and 1809 the Russians be-Shirstria. In 1773 and 1809 the Russians be-sieged in vain, but in 1829 they captured it, to be repulsed again in 1854. Since then the fortifications have been materially en-larged, and the preparations made for a vig-orous defense prophery a desperate encoun-ter when the attack is made.

Some years ago, Camotra Canda, a young and beautiful girl, a reigning belle in New York French society, attended a theatrical performance. As she entered her carriage, at the close of the entertainment, the horses took fright, she was thrown out and almost instantly killed. Old residents of New York and Brooklyn still areas, proceedings of the reservood Camstery have learned well every more and line of the monument that points are resting-place of the lovely French id. It is the distinguishing mark in the beautiful city of the deed," and is pointed

ago the remains of the girl were removed to Calvary Cemetery, and, now
that the relatives propose to remove the
shaft, the Greenwood authorities interfere
and decline to part with it. A brist dispatch
states the fact, but fails to give the reason.
The ground upon which the ametery managers rely is presumably to be found in their
peculiar style of disposing of their lots. The
fee-simple is not conveyed, only an interest,
and as the monument Occame a part of the
realty when its foundation was sunk in the
lot, the title rests in the management, and lot, the title rests in the management, and the relatives have lost all ownership in the the relatives have lost all ownership in the shaft. A peculiar legal point is thus raised, and the question of title will undoubtedly be tested in the courts, to which will be submitted collaterally the right to all the tombstones and monuments that to-day lend their beauty to Greenwood Cemetery.

The Orthodox Greek Patriarch at Constantinople has recently issued a Pastoral, denying that Russia has any occasion, or even intention, to protect Christians from the Turks, and attributing the war solely to ambition and intrigue. Notwithstanding this opinion of the highest ecclesiastic of the Eastern Church, the Armenians, both in Asia and in Constantinople. Eastern Church, the Armenians, both in Asia and in Constantinople, side with Russia with a cordiality and unanimity that must be distressing to this Turkophile Greek Patriarch's heart. It appears that the General commanding the Russian army before Kars is an Armenian himself, of the name of MELIK, Russofied into MELIKOPP.

Charter Oak policy-holders cannot do better for the present than follow the advice of the President of the Company, in reference to keeping their policies and refusing to be scared into the sacrifice of their rights and interests. There is a very wide different between the various statements made regarding the value of the Charter Oak's assets, and after making due allowance in all directions and striking a general average it will probably occur to the policy-holders that there is no occasion for a panic. So far as new business is concerned, it will rest with the Company to make good the assertions of the President before it can hope to overcome the distrust which, justly or unjustly, has been engendered by the pending controversy about the Company's condition.

House of Commons will go far to demonstrate the necessity of adopting the rule of the previous question as a measure of safety against the obstructionists. The Irish Home-Rulers, under the lead of Nolan, O'DONNELL, O'GORMAN, O'CONNOR POWER, WHALLEY, Liberal, proceeded to carry out the programme mentioned in our columns several days ago, and by the tactics which the prompt rules of the House furnish no power to defeat, they were able to bring legislation to a standatill from A column legislation to a standstill from 4 o'clock Monday after noon up to 7 o'clock yesterday morning The right of debate being unlimited in the States Senate, the adoption of the previous question rule, whereby debate or motion and tacties purely obstructive may be shut off, is already suggested seriously to the British legislators by the performances of the Home-Rulers.

Ald. Daly, nothing abashed by the at tack of his brethren in the Council, is pershekels. It may be difficult to demonstrate to Ald. Dary that as a Councilman receives no pay, he can scarcely afford to buy a resome outside source, and, as long as the railroad companies do not complain, why should Ald. Daly? Ald. Lawles and Ald. Werre take the proper view of the matter. The perquisites of the genus are anything it can lay its hands upon, and he who would remove these perquisites from reach is unfit for the stratagems and spoils to which the The indictment of ex-Gov. Wells and

Gen. Andreson, the white members of the Louisiana Returning Board, by a New Orleans Grand Jury especially impaneled for that purpose, is a gross and outrageous breach of faith on the part of the Louisiana breach of faith on the part of the Louisiana Democrats, who solemnly pledged them-selves, in connection with the adjustment of the contest for the State Government, to in-flict no punishment for political offenses. This pledge was embodied in the form of a resolution passed by the Nicholas Legisla-ture, and its binding force was recognized by Gov. Nicholas and all who had authority to speak and act for the Democracy. The indictment charges perjury, an offense punishable by from five to ten years' imprisonment, and is based upon the alleged violation of the oath taken by the members of the Returning Board to discharge their duties according to law. The law was purposely framed so as to allow of the widest latitude of discretion, and no one can seriously claim that Messrs. Walls and Andreson went outside of this discretion. It is said Gov. Niceolus has taken pains to assure the President that this movement for an indict-ment is without his consent and against his wishes, and the understanding prevails that if the case were ever pushed to trial, and a ir the case were ever pushed to trial, and a jury packed and conviction secured, he would promptly interpose his Executive power and issue pardons. It is probable, however, that no such outcome is contemplated, and that the Bourbons who have instituted the disgraceful proceedings are following out in-structions from New York, the purpose of which is to keep the Presidential

alive as working capital for 1880. The Hon. L. BRENTANO has brought to the public notice a case of alleged official robbery of a salcon-keeper in a Government-license matter, which he says he does not intend to let drop out of sight. We refer to the case of one FRITZ FRILLMANN, who pubthe case of one FRITZ FRILLMANN, who publishes an affidavit explanatory of how he was plucked by a pack of harpies. The license was \$30, but, not paying it promptly on the day it was due, a penalty of \$15 was added, which he paid, took his receipt, and was about to leave the office, when he was taken in hand by certain officials and relieved of \$22.04 for costs for alleged legal processes and services. According to Commissioner Howa, who came in for a whack, these costs were built up as follows: Commiscosts were built up as follows: Commissioner Hornx's fees, \$7.50 (for doing what?); District-Attorney, \$5 (for doing what?); Marshal's fees, \$6.54 (for doing what?); two witnesses, one day (1), each \$1.50, \$3.00; total, \$22.04.

nt of Po-cill, he was how costs, constructively or actually, for such services could honestly amount to one-tenth of the costs exacted. And now comes one J. L. McDonald, who keeps a drug-store, and makes affidavit showing that the store, and makes affidavit showing that the same parties "held him up" in a similar manner while they relieved him of \$21.60. Now that victims begin to show fight, the public may expect more of these interesting revelations. Meanwhile, the attention of the Treasury Department will be called to the cases by Mr. Brenzano, who regards the charges as being positive leavest leavest and the charges as being positive leavest leavest and the charges as being positive leavest leaves leavest leaves leavest leavest leavest leavest

charges as being neither lawful nor just,— but simply blackmail. THE DAY WE CELEBRATE.

We have come to the end of the first year of the second century of American In-dependence, and to-day, with the booming of cannon, the flowing of flags, the music of bands, the speeches of crators, and the lusty huzzas of 40,000,000 of people, we commence the second year of the second century with bright prospects ahead, with freedom more firmly established than ever, and at peace with ourselves and all mankind. It s a fitting time, therefore, to balance the books and see how we stand with reference o ourselves and the rest of the world. The first year of our second century opened with the Centennial Exposition, which was at once a symbol of progress and an emblem of peace. It represented the best products of the manufacturing, commercial, agricultural, and artistic industries of the Old World and

recorded in the history of international ex-hibitions. It proved that, notwithstanding the devastation of great wars, the rav-ages of epidemics, the destruction oc-casioned by natural disturbances and casualties, and all other embarrassments and discouragements, that the strong and artists in every field of labor are still at work to enhance the comfort of the world to reduce the misfortunes of life, and to dig nify and beautify every home. The long ho summer months brought no detriment to the Exposition. It was carried through accord ing to the original programme, and its influences are now silently but powerfully at work in every department of industry. Financially, it is now apparent that its success rould have been more pronounced if it ha een held in some great central and cosmo olitan city, where all the world would have it at home, like Chicago, which, as a place of summer resort, presents attractions Phila

alphia can never expect to possess. Politically, we, as a nation, have every reason to rejoice. The year has witness one of the hottest and most stoutly contests impaigns ever known. The desperate ous battle involved after-conse nces that jeopardized the integrity of ou itutions, and brought us so near the verge of civil strife that foreign nations saw n avenue of escape except by appeal to the sword. The partisan fury of implacable dem-agogues, however, was assuaged by the cool judgment, firmness, and sense of the people, which broke the deadlock of parties and solved the problem in the interes general good, preparing the way for a new era of political prosperity, upon which we enter with the most cheerful prospects. We commence the new year with a Reform Govcommence the new year with a Reform Gov-ernment, which already has set a bright exam-ple to State and Municipal Governments of the property of the people's money, removing public cor-ruption, and guarding the public morals. It

is next to impossible to institute and maintain honest local governments if the National Government is disreputable, extravagant, But, now that the National Government ha set the example, there is more encourage ment for the people to work out those de tails of local government which approach and influence the individual so closely. Our happy condition is in striking contrast with that of the Empires of the Old World. We are at poace, and the harmony of all sections continually in reases. The good work of unification grows more satisfactory every day. The blacks for the first time are receiving protection, and the masses of the country are freeing themselves from the corrupt domination of machine politics. The area of harmony, peace, and reconciliation rapidly broadens. Meanwhile, every Power in Europe is disturbed by the gigantic war between Russia and Turkey, which not only promises to reconc. promises to rescue the Sclavic Christians from Moslem tyranny, but also to dismember the Turkish Empire, and forever end that dynasty of cruelty and fanaticism which for centuries has filled the civilized world with horror and disgraced the name of

humanity.

Materially, also, we have ample cause for encouragement. The hard times still con-tinue, but there is every reason to believe that we are now passing through the great clearing-house of settlement, and that we shall speedily emerge from our present straits and enter upon a new era of financia prosperity, with confidence and credit re-stored and values fixed. The crop pros pect, both West and South, never was and the farmers are looking, with reason, for fair prices. The country is healthy, and has been spared those ravages of epidemics, plagues, and famine that have devastated other parts of the world. There is no fear that this prosperity will be disturbed. We have no standing army, for we do not need one. We have no fleet to speed of forms. one. We have no fleet to speak of, for we do not need one. A few torpedoes can take care of our coasts and harbors, and our citi-zen soldiers, now tilling the soil, toiling in the machine-shops, and writing at desks, can take care of the rest in case of emergency. We have no foreign enemies, and no combi-nation of foreign Powers are proceeding. We have no foreign enemies, and no combi-nation of foreign Powers can successfully assail us. All the world is seeking our friendship and our commerce, since from our surpluses we make up the world's deficien-cies. If they are short of cotton, bread-stuffs, mest, tobacco, coal, iron ore and iron products, or any of the raw materials or staples of life, they come here for them. Those who are sitting in darkness come to us for our petroleum, and behold a come to us for our petroleum, and behold great light. If they want more of shining silver or ravishing gold we can furnish it to them. Whatever the heart of woman desires or the greed of man craves we have in abundance. The balance of trade is largely on our side, and we are discharging one of two hundred millions of our indebtedness every year because the world depends upon us to satisfy its wants. For these and sundry other reasons, which appertain to us as a nation and to each one as an individual, there is no reason why the American Eagle as he wings his annual flight this morning should not soar to the very zenith and fill the whole empryean with his instiest scream, proclaiming the glories and virtues of the youngest and strongest of the nations. While the Old World unfurls its banners of war, the New World flies the flags of peace,

Naturally enough, every action of the present County Board is regarded with sus-picion, and as soon as it was announced that reason assigned for it was, that the Ring would not consent that the work should be done except by one of their pet contractors, like WALLER or SETTON, and still did not dare to ignore lower responsible bids in order to give the contract to one of their own men. Another was, that, by building the dome by day-labor, the Ring could extend their patronage and drag out the work indefinitely. This is what Mr. Egan has to say about the

To the Editor of The Tribens.

CHTCAGO, July 3.—In order to remove the impression conveyed by the article contained in this day's issue of your paper, concerning the action of the County Board in the matter of the dome of the new Court-House, allow me to say that I never sought nor desired to obtain the exclusive control of the work in question; that I do not intend to accept the responsibility, unless with the understanding that the bids of contractors in good standing shall be received by me, and the contract awarded to the lowest bidder. I only sak you to reserve any expression on the subject pending my reserve any expression on the subject pending my action in this matter. Yours tguly, J. J. Boax.

J. J. EGAN is sincere in the determina tion which he announces, it disposes of one theory and sets at rest the apprehension that there will be an effort to waste the public moneys in pay-rolls and support a lot of the Commissioners' lazy dependents on the coun-ty money by adopting the day-labor system. But this promise does not entirely dispose of the other theory that the matter has been turned over to Architect Egan with the understanding that the Ring contractors shall have the work, and for the purpose shifting the responsibility from the Board to the Architect. Under these circumstances we should think Mr. Egan would refuse accept the trust. We are inclined to think that the public interests would fare better if Mr. Eoan could freely exercise his own judgment in the matter; but, on the other hand, we cannot imagine that the present County Board would yield the privilege letting a contract to any one without som to be let. It is the business of the Board to let these contracts, and it is their duty to let them to the lowest responsible bidders. It is not in the interest of the public that they should shift this responsibility upon any-body else. The people of Cook County have now a special purpose in demanding that all contract-letting shall be subject to public scrutiny. The character of the preent Board needs to be kept well in mind up to the election of next fall.

THE DECISION ON THE GAS QUESTION The recent decision of Judge DRUMMONI of the case of Garrison vs. The City of Chi cago-involving the validity of the ten-year gas contracts—is one of the most importan ever delivered in this country. It teaches some wholesome lessons, which all municipa authorities would do well to heed.

It sets limits to the omnipoter has heretofore been claimed by ring-masters, and they are given to understand that taxes cannot be fixed for all time to come upon present and future property-owners who may be so unservente as to come within their reach. The decision in question has been looked forward to with great merces by parties in New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Baltimer B. Baltimore, Boston, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and St. Louis, who were interested in gas con-Judge DRUMMOND would establish anew the lege case,—to wit, that a contract was a con-tract, by whomsoever made, and that when once made the public had no right to question it whatever, even if the public was swindled by its agents out of all the prop-

erty that it possessed.

Judge Daummond says, however, that
members of a City Council in this country are nothing but trustees of the public, and the it cannot be that powers vested in them can he frittered away by contract or parceled out to individuals or corporations so as to place those powers beyond control, even to benefit individuals. In other words, the public have rights as well as indimust be protected. One generation cannot be bound hand and foot and then handed over to the next-for if the power is con-ceded that a City Council could in 1869 make a contract to supply this city with gas at the rates ruling then, for the period of ten years, then at the end of that term their successors could make one for all time, light the city with gas, and to provide the payment of the same, is a legislative function which cannot be abrogated. DIL-LON, in his work upon Municipal Corporations, says: "Powers are conferred upon tions, says: "Powers are conferred upon municipal corporations for public purposes, and as their legislative powers cannot be delegated, so they cannot be bargain-ed or bartered away; such corporations may make authorized contracts, but they have no power as a party to make contracts or pass by-laws which shall code away, control, or by-laws which shall cede away, control, or embarrass their legislative or governmental powers, or which shall disable them from performing their public duties. The cases cited illustrate this salutary principle in a great variety of circumstances, and for the protection of the citizens is of the first importance that it shall be maintained by the

Courts in its full scope and vigor."

Chief-Justice Marshall, early in the present century, said : "No proposition is more evident and certain than that a munic ipal corporation cannot by contract, or by any other act, abrogate or abridge its own legislative or discretionary powers."

But this case has a still more import

But this case has a still more important bearing, and that is, that municipal corpo-rations cannot run indiscriminately into debt, but must pay as they go.

This lesson must be learned by all munici-pal corporations, and the people must insist upon it to the very letter. Our own Su-preme Court have in several eases which have come before them endeavored to lay down this doctrine, and until it is firmly es-tablished there is, no protection for the peodown this doctrine, and until is armiy es-tablished there is no protection for the peo-ple or, the public. The most recent cases upon this subject are: The President and Trustees of Lockport vs. Garrons, 61 Ill., 276; Brauns vs. The Town of Peoris, 8th Legal News, p. 44; and the case of the Com-missioners of Highways vs. Nawatt, 30 Ill.,

p. 592. In this last case the Court were not unani mous, Judge Breeze holding that no con-tract could be made involving the payment of money, unless the money was in the Treas ury, and the majority of the Court holding that the authorities had no power to incur an that the authorities had no power to incur an Mrs. Crook was instantly killed on Mrs.

can in no one year expend, lawfully, more than the amount levied for that year."

At the present time the City of Chicago owes several hundred thousand dollars for gas and various other things,—far in excess

of the taxes levied to meet them. of the taxes levied to meet them.

It is but justice to a public officer that full credit should be given to Mr. ELLIOTT ANTHONY, lately the Corporation Counsel, for the zeal and ability with which he maintained the cause of the city in the recent suit with the West Side Gas Company. Mr. ANTHONY, in assuming that the contract with the Gas Company was invalid because of the want of recent in the city to make contracts. ower in the city to make contracts beyond power in the city to make contracts beyond the limit of appropriations, had but little sympathy among those members of the Bar who have given attention to city affairs. The Gas Company undertook to treat his arguments with derision. The decision of Judge DEUMINOND, however, puts another view upon the case. There will hardly be two

pinions upon that question hereafter. Some ears ago, perhaps twenty years ago, when Mr. ANTHONY was City Attorney, he claimed that in all cases where persons recovered damages from injuries resulting from de-fective sidewalks and unprotected excava-tions, etc., the city had a right of action against the property-owner who was in default in leaving the premises not properly guarded. In that instance he stood almost, if not quite, solitary and alone among his legal brethren; but after years of persevering labor he got the point before the Supreme Court of the United States, and that Court estained him, and that decision has been of considerable protection to the city since then.

The importance of the judgment in this

gas contract is not confined to Chicago matters, but the principle will apply to all municipal contracts in this State. All other erning their contracts, not only for the supply of gas, but for public work extending ver a term of more than one year.

THE GRASSHOPPERS IN IOWA. Prof. C. V. RILEY, one of the Unite States Commission to investigate the locus plague in the Western States and Territories, has made a preliminary report to the Governor of Iowa, which we print elsewhere in this morning's issue. It conveys the agreeable assurance that the ravages general ly throughout the State will be less than was ticipated. This is attributed in part to the increase of the insectivorous birds. growing by what they feed on; in part to the enlarged and improved means for catching and destroying the insects; and mainly to the heavy rains and storms, which have destroyed vast numbers of the locusts. Nevortheless, he is still of opinion that they will do considerable damage in some of the south western counties of the State unless extraor-dinary measures be taken by the inhabitants to impede their advance. Indeed, Prof. Briky attributes much of the suffering of the last season or two to the neglect of the farmers to avail themselves of the device that have been demonstrated to be success ful in combating these great armies of de

Prof. RILEY insists; and we think rational

ly, that the most effective barrier that can be opposed to invading locusts is the ditch. Thus, if the hoppers are coming from the west and south, a farm or a township should be ditched on those sides. These ditches be ditched on those sides. These ditches, unless the visitation be exceptionally large, can be made a couple of feet wide and of about the same depth, with perpendicular sides. The grasshoppers begin their march before they are full-fledged, and, reaching other, or, rather, thousands upon thousand and are unable to extricate There they die and rot. Prof. RILEY inch ditch filled up in a day, requiring immediately the digging of another ditch alongside, the earth taken from it probably serving to fill up the long grave of the myriads of locusts that had met their fate in the first ditch. The land inclosed by these ditches may be cleaned the insects by scoops and nets, which are described in Mr. Rizer's report, and is kept free from new invasions by the cordon of ditches on the sides facing their approach. A little water or crude kerosene sprinkled on the sides and the bottom of these ditches make them surer traps, but steep sides alon will serve to prevent the passage of the insects, as a rule. This procthe insects, as a rule. This prochas been properly tried. One case is reported from Nebraska, where some 500 bushels of insects a day were captured and destroyed in a ditch about half a mile long. The method is the least expensive, as well as the mos efficient, that can be adopted. In any region threatened the farmers can co-operate and ditch large sections, or even whole town-ships, with plows and their own labor in a comparatively short time. Indeed, it would not be a bad idea to pass a law, as Prof RILEY suggests, enabling the Township Trustees, at the request of a gertain num! of citizens, to call out the able-bodied mer to dig these ditches, so that the lazy and careless farmers shall not make the thrifty

"THE DAILY CITIZEN."

Set up by the Southern Confederacy, represented by a manifestly bad compositor, and worked off by the United States crystallized into worken on by the United States crystallized into a markeur pressman, the Vicksburg Clitisen was issued for the last time fourteen years ago today. A copy of this relic, presented to The Tribune, has historical value beyond any intrin-Thibung, has historical value beyond any intrinsic or journalistic worth. It is printed on wall-paper not of the finest, and in minion type not of the plainest, and is remarkable chiefly for an absence of advertisements and prodigious blunders in prophecy. Its date is July 2, 1863, but circumstancess over which the editor apparently could exercise no satisfactory control prevented its issue under his supervision, and it was not until two days later, when the "Yankees," with a characteristic regard for the paywas not until two days later, when the "Yankees," with a characteristic regard for the paying subscribers, insisted on running it off, with a foot-note explanatory of the circumstances.

The paper contains seventeen editorials, and one column and a third of "news" from various boints, under date running from June 20 to June 2a. There is but one local item, and that is worthy of preservation:

"Mid the in and clash of arms, the screech of shells and whatle of bullets, which are a continual feature in the nature of our beleaguered city, incidents of happiness of sea areset to vary in a cheery way the Phases of a otter a scene. On the evening of the 20th allwrith galety, myrth and good feeling, at a prominent Hospital in this city, through the ministerial offices of a chargisin of a gallant regiment. Chantas Royalia, France imperial of Ethiopia, of the Barberige faulty.

through the ministeria offices of a chapian of a gallant reciment. Chantus Royalla Prince Imperial of Ethiopia, of the Barberige family, exponsed the lovely and accomplished Royal Glass, Arch Duchess of Senegambia, use of the most calcurated Princes of the Laundrianus Regime. The state of the sabler element was predominant.

The fee any hard their destity both. And thinf was use surfactured well may we send them, filly dolts Our Blacks are now united.

This gem is given verbation of literation, an scarcely knows which to admire, the origin of the orthography, or the latent poetic g One paragraph, eloquent in its brevity, tells a and bloody story:

Mrs. Cried.

Virginia, a member of Moody's artillery, and the death of such a loving, affectionate, and dutiful wife will be a loss to him irreparable.

The Jackson road runs southwest from the city, and was constantly swept by the Federal fire. The next paragraph comes down to hard

fire. The next paragraph comes down to hard mule:

We are indebted to Major Gillerpiz for a steak of Confederate beef, aids meat. We have tried it, and can assure our friends that if its rendered pecessary, they need have no scruples at eating the meat. It is sweet, savory, and tender, and so long as we have a mule left we are satisfied our soldiers will be content to live on it.

This compliment to the sagacious patriotism of "our soldiers" is somewhat impaired by an editorial in the next column:

We have heretofore refrained from alluding to a matter which has been a source of extreme annoyance and loss to our clitzens. We refer to the lax discipline of some of our company officers in allowing their men to prowi around, day and night, and purious fruit, vegetables, chickens, etc., from our denizens.

A Rebel victory in Virginia is alluded to under the suggestive head-line, "Gen, Robert E. Les Again," as though he had been roosts, "etc.," and were up for a fourth or fifth time on the charge.

But the oracle is evidently somewhat "officolor" in the following paragraph, written apparently just before the seizure:

On Dit: That the great Ulrssus—the Yankee Generalization. surnamed Ganar—has expressed

parently just before the seizure:

On Dit: That the great ULYSSES—the Yankes Generalissimo, surnamed Grant—has expressed his intention of dining in Vicksburg on Saturday next, and eelebrating the 4th of July by a grand dinner and so forth. When asked if he would invite Gen. Jo Jounseyn to join he said, 'No! for fear there will be a row at the table." ULYSSES must get into the city before he dines in it. The way to cook a rabbit is 'first catch the rabbit," etc.

Straight across the page, at the bottom of the last column, is a "note" added by a "Yankee"

last column, is a "note" added by a "Yankee" that tells its own story:
July, 4, 1863.—Two days bring about great changes. The banner of the Union floats over Vicksburg. Gen. Granw has "caught the rabbit;" he has dined in Vicksburg, and he did bring his dinner with him. The Chisen lives to see it; for the last time it appears on Wall-paper. No more will it eulogize the luxury of mule-mest and fricassed kitten, urge Southern warriors to such diet nevermore. This is the last wall-paper edition, and is, excepting this note, from the types as we found them. It will be valuable hereafter as a carrionty.

Looking at Vicksburg from the long bend in the Mississippi, one sees to-day a low reach of grassy mound, rounding away to the north and south of the city. The cattle graze upon it now, and, as they stand in the clover, the mound, beaten down by the rain and watered by the dew, reaches its green top scarcely above their breasts. On the Jackson road, where "Mrs. CISCO was instantly killed," there are but faint traces of the line of low breastworks that protected the non-chicken-stealing forces in their slow, certain march on the then doomed city. Up the steep staircase from the river, and through the silent, narrow streets the "Yan-kee" toils as easily as if it were his home. Down the grassy slope, east and south, picnic parties are assem day, careless of the time when the grasbefore the shower of lead and trembled with the dark-red dew that wet but brought no freshness. The river runs around its eccentric bend, no longer plowed by iron, and Vicksburg, whose forts wreathed it with a storm of smeke and lulled it with the scream of shot and shell, looks down from between its wings of earth-works in vain longing for the better times that peace promised her. It is fourteen years since the combined exertions of Confederate and Federal gave the last issue of the Ulizes to the history of the War, but the trail of the disaste to Vicksburg lies as heavily on its flowers as when its daisies were speckled with red, and the fields about were shorn of every beanty by the hideous necessities of battle.

Whether it is that the climate is enervating or that the people are so far behind the age, cannot be determined, but it is certain St. Louis is in a pitiable plight, and there seems no way of extricating her. Every once in a while she sets up a sort of bunko game, with a view of roping in the Granger counties, but these seem to fail signally, and the poor little village is now sitting in grief, bewalling with loud las tions the recent ill-success of such an under-taking. Some of her capitalists concluded to have a reilroad, and invited the countrymen to scheme fell through. Then, too, the July interdue, and that can't be raised, and so the building dedicated, with grandlioquent prophecies, to the almost infinitesimal interests of the city, is likely to be sold under foreclosure. With no capacity for business, St. Louisans naturally take to amusements to begulle the heavy time on their hands; and, to gratify them, the building of an opera-house was proposed. Every-body proposed it; all hands fell in with it; but somehow they could not raise money enough to pay the gas-bill for a public meeting, and that scheme went to the wall. In brief, the municipal corpse known on the map as "St. Louis" is putrefying and becoming rank. There is no good in it, and the hour for its interment

The cheek of one C. A. O'ROURKE is justly rebuked by the New York Daily Bulletin. O'ROURKE, who is a news-scalper, wrote to the Bulletin that the New York Cotton Exchange had sold to the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company the exclusive right to collect for tion the statistical information originat the floor of the Exchange, and that he had pur-chased from the Company the exclusive right to seil the same in New York City, offering it to the Bulletin if a satisfactory financial arrange-ment could be made. The editor of the Bulletin properly refused to confer with him. He would he would be efficiently country could be efficiently content of the country could be efficiently content of the country could be efficiently content of the country could be efficiently country could be efficiently conserved. change that betther it nor the cotton trade of the country could be efficiently represented "except through due facilities being afforded for the utmost freedom of competition in the collection of information." It is charitable to the management of the Exchange to assume that it knew nothing of O'ROURKE's proposition to sell it out, for any other hypothesis suggests a Ring whose operations were to be materially aided by the control of a recognized paper, which, it was erroneously supposed, would jump at a chance to secure th news exclusively.

We have explained at length recently the new laws as regards the courts. It is enough to say, in this connection, that very important provisions have been made for facilitating the administration of justice. These provisions were not designed for the benefit of lawyers, nor do we see any way in which they can be turned to their advantage at the public expense. They are designed to benefit clients by hastening the decision of cases. The law's delay is a very serious evil.—Journal.

The Journal should certainly make an exception of so much of the Appellate Court act as requires a double appeal trial in all cases of over \$1,000. What is the use of taking a case for over \$1,000 to the Appellate Court for trial when the decision of the Court decides either party may appeal it to the Supreme nothing, and no matter how the Court decides either party may appeal it to the Supreme Court? Why not carry it to the Supreme Court in the first instance, as is now done? What sense a there in appealing a case to a Court that cannot decide it? It merely causes delay, heaps up costs, and gives an excuse for lawyers to charge an extra fee for doing no good, as the second trial is utterly useless. This double appeal provision of the Appellate Court bill was inserted for no honorable purpose. It is a tricky gonge on clients, and only worthy of ahystera. It will have to come out.

The most enthusiastic Russian who has yet The most enthusiastic Russian who has yet turned up appears to be Prince Mascattcheraki, who, notwithstanding the appalling character of his name, has no hesitation in signing it to an article in the Grashdania, of St. Petersburg, in which he declares:

God's enemies are also the enemies of Russia, and a power higher than that of men will annihilate them. Russia has declared war not as the executioner of Europe, but in conformity with its dignity and its mission, and it will not permit Europe to interfere with her doings in Turkey any more than Germany permitted a similar intorvention during the French war. Russia knows that if she tolerated such proceedings, she would be degraded to the rank of a second-rate Power like Turkey.

servers of war than allow Austria and England to sterfere in her war against the Porte. The Turk has not yet appeared who has sufficient courage to knock this good-sized chip off the Prince's shoulder.

ARREST AND MADE TO AND A

"The gentlemen of the New York loca press" are excessively excited over their treatment by the Harvard oarsmen. With a charment by the Harvard oarsmen. With a characteristic recklessness of synonyms, the College boys posted a notice over their club-house door, "Reporters and loafers not wanted here," whereat the "gentlemen of the local press," forgetting that this excluded alike the correspondents and the collegians, waxed wroth and kicked rigorously. Now, it would, occur to show of indignation are the loafers by birth, who might properly resent this usurpation of their rights by loafers whose only claim to that distinction is a college attachment.

If the L-O. U. will quit thrusting its private affairs upon the courts and the public, none of the papers will ever refer to its impecuniona-condition. But it persists in parading its annual deficits, its assignments, its changes of corpo-rate name to defraud its creditors, and other disreputable matters, and publishing them. When these wretched exhibitions are referred to by any of the disgusted city journals, it whines and blubbers for sympathy. Let it cease such preposterous conduct, and nobody will say a word about it.

It has been demonstrated that the removal of It has been demonstrated that the removal of Postmaster Downine, of Toledo, was secured through the personal exertions of somebody connected with the Cincinnati Gazett, and the Dayton Journal openly charges it upon Deason RICHARD SMITH. The Deacon denies that be did anything further "than to sign petitions and indorsements frequently presented to him in common with other people," and lavs it all to a wicked partner, who was glad of "an occasion to exhibit his treachery and had management."

#### PERSONAL.

The Prince Imperial of France is said to love, even to the verge of matrimous and the abyes of domestic life, his Royal consin, the Infants Dona Pilar, Queen Isabella's eldest daughter.

M. Edmond Adam, whose death creates the third vacancy in the Senate of France, was a decided opponent of the present Ministry. Gambetta was conspicuous in the funeral-procession which followed his remains to the grave.

Hobart Pasha's name has only recently

Hobart Pasha's name has only recently been stricken off the British navy-list. He was notified that he must elect to serve Turkey or England, and his failure to respond was interpreted to mean that he proclaimed allegiance to the former Power.

Queen Victoria has caused four ladies of her Court to be censured for wearing subscoming costumes. It is understood that their fault lay in wearing garments abbreviated about the neck and shoulders. One of the ladies censured was the Viscountess Mandeville, who is an American by hirth. The excessive politeness of the Turks on

the Danube overcomes all opposition. The London Times correspondent says: "Even a great Pasha kicks a Giaour correspondent down-stairs with infinite grace, after strengthening the infidel with The play in which Mr. Irving has won so The play in which arr. Irving mas won so great a success is called "The Lyons Mail." It has been parodied, and is now acting in London under the name of "The Lion's Tail, and the Naughty Boy who Wagged It." The parody is almost as dull as the wit which devised the title.

Mr. John Horn, Jr., plunged into the De-troit River last week, and for the 131st time res-cued a human being from drowning. He lost his watch in the water, and the citizens of Detroit re-placed it with a Jurgensen's worth \$400, the ex-pense being defrayed by a subscription. The pre-sentation was made at the session of the Board of Trade at noon on Saturday. Mr. Horn already has a medal which was voted him by Congress re-cently.

A Philadelphis newspaper has heard of a new idea which ought to recommend itself to the consideration of hotal-keepars everywhere. It is the placing of numbers opposite the entrees on the bill of fare, so that the waiters need not be bewildered by the French of the guests. When the unfortunate colored man is asked for No. 2, he knows that cervelies de veguz a la Turtar is intended, or whatever else may be placed opposite that number, and so on to the end of the chapter.

The Tarweille trial her just begreen in

The De Tourville trial has just begun in

Vienna. He is charged, it will be remembered, with murdering his wife by throwing her off a precipice at the Stevio Pass. The motive attributed to him was a desire to inherit her fortune. A suspicious circumstance is, that he some time ago killed his mother-in-law by a discharge of a pistol, the shot being supposed at the time to be accidental. He inherited from her a large sum of money. His conduct at the time of his wife's death was odd and suspicious. He claims that the fall from the precipice was accidental.

The London Saturday Review cannot fancy any London mother objecting to Peter Schlemihl as a son-in-law because he had no shadow. "A most estimable young man, my dear," she would say, "with a great deal in him. Ah! you have perhaps heard the story that he has sold his shadow to the devil for an immense fortune. Quite true; but, after all, in this foggy climate what a very useless thing a shadow is! and my Georgians is a girl who can be trusted to make such an excellent use of wealth. Then I must say that his friend has behaved most sensibly in the matter of settlementa, and his shadow will be lent my dear Peter at all the leves and drawing-rooms. So I really think people need not be ill-natured."

The boat-crew of Harvard averaged younge

levees and drawing-rooms. So I really think people need not be ill-natured."

The boat-crew of Harvard averaged younges by two years than either of its competitors, or any of its immediate predecessors from the same college. The youth of the members of the crew was exhibited in their indiscreet and silly conduct after reaching Springfield. They caused to be put on their boat-house a stim reading: "Loafers and Reporters Warned Off." This insuit could only have been executed by the impudence which is begotten of ignorance and bad breeding. It is to be hoped that the boys will outgrow the folly of their youth, and live to respect a profession which, whatever its shortcomings, is more respectable and ardunes than boat-racing, ball-playing, or dancing in opera-bonfie. Harvard muscle will, in the long run, make a poor showing when matched against the brain of newspaper-reporters.

Dr. Schliemann, the Troy-Mycense man, has many wonderful stories to tell of himself.—among them the following: When a boy at Hamburg he dreamed of the number 111, 641. Not devoid of superstition, he wrote to Berlin, and inclosed 10 thalers, to be invested in this number of the coming lottery. As 112, 641 had already been taken, another number was sent in its place. Schliemann remains very superstitions. To this day he always puts on his left stocking, left shoe, left leg of his trousers, and left everything, first. The habit of putting out his left hand and foot first has become second nature, and it is not a little comical to note the earnestness with which he bego others to do the same. "It does no harm," he says, "and I assure you my lack changed from the moment I adopted the practice."

Sir Francis Doyle, in a recently-published lecture, ranks "The Tempest" as the most unapproachable effort of Shakspeare's genius. His remarks on this play are noteworthy for the defense he embodies in them of the maligned Oslibits. He says: "Oslibon, in point of moral sense, is a child, with the child's power of indignation against anything that looks li

Special Disputch to The Tribune.
Springfield, Ill., July 8.—Gov. Cull
day pardoned Christopher B. Beckmar
victed of embezziement of a small amo
the present term of the Sangamon
Court. The resittion for pardon was size

WASHIN

Baltimore and ficeholders '

President Hayes plies the Nec ing P

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A Cabinet Consulta

THE C A BALTIM Special Disputch WASHINGTON, D. C., quarrel of the Maryl imore Collectors feurd between two fac headed by ex-Postma headed by ex-Fostmass the other by C. C. Fulto ican, and by J. R. The his Lieutenant. The qu open and bitter warfare. President Haves

Fulton faction. His. Tyler as Postmaster at ago showed that the Cr to hope. He thinks th be righted. It is reported Col. Whikins, in a conv misrepresented the facts pointment when he said the end of Grant's ter believed, is satisfied fra number of Republican was such an underst kins ought to have acte instead of behaving as l

Collector Tutton, of 1 rebuke in the Cabinet m is not likely to forget, a too thick skinned, may thon. Some days ago The Deputy Collectors for the some editorial work on appointed a man in his thority to make this an appointed of the Secreta not only did not have the positive disapproval McCormick. Neverthe change. The subject not meeting to-day as a The cause for which it was regarded as insurely cided on, and Assista was directed to write too informing him of the control o

Secretary Schurz has attons concerning the finds of great practical that wherever a case some specialty which we may be a case on the first second that be shall, if he des in that branch in addit examination, to sho would be proper. The caused by the Secreta the examination paper. a swamp-land Commis had given many of land or land masters works on the subject authority. He had e ination for a cierkshi failed. The Secretar was much surprised high grade on all languages of MINOR MATTERS (Upon this the very practical rule The Secretary is

place he made no pe ever upon entering the heads of Bureau cers that he did no them to have relathere were such case made as soon as con within the Departm objections. The control of the did not be a superior of the did

has commissioned John S. Wilcox, Eli Belleville, Ill.; Rol The President h Otis H. Russel, Ce Third District of V

Thrid District of Y THS C It has been ded Prast Collector of The Cabinet to action of the Col delphia in rem Arnold. It was that Arzold sha which the Secreta 80,000 were decided upon

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Review cannot famoy at to Peter Schlemili had no shadow. "A my dear," she would m. Ah! you have persons sold his shadow to ane. Quite true; but, a very useless soorgiana is a girl who han excellent use of hat his friend has bestier of settlements, y dear Peter at all the So I really think peo-

daveraged younget is competitors, or any is from the same colmbers of the crew was and silly conduct after caused to be put on ding: "Loafers and its insult could only impudence which is not breeding. It is to outgrow the folly of the profession which, is more respectable mg, bell-playing, or varid muscle will, in owing when matched reporters. The profession which is more respectable mg, bell-playing, or varid muscle will, in owing when matched reporters. The word was a continued to the first of the first

WASHINGTON.

Baltimore and Philadelphia Officeholders Taking the Bit.

President Hayes Immediately Applies the Necessary Curbing Process.

Riforts of the Tilden Men to Revive Presidential Issues.

A Movement in Force upon Wells and

Anderson, of Louisiana. A Cabinet Consultation on the Mexican

> Question. THE OFFICES. A BALTIMORE WAR.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3.—The scandalo Washington, D. C., July 3.—The scandalous quartel of the Maryland politicians over the galtimore Collectorship grows out of an old feud between two factions of Republicans, one headed by ex-Postmaster-General Creswell and the other by C. C. Fulton, editor of the American, and by J. R. Thomas, who appears to be his Lieutenant. The quarrel has developed into open and bitter warfare.

President Hayes evidently sides with the Pulson faction. His appointment of Gen.

ago showed that the Cresswell men had nothing to hope. He thinks that Thomas was unjustly removed, and that the wrong done him ought to be righted. It is reported that he is convinced that Col. Wilkins, in a conversation with him, fully misrepresented the facts connected with his appointment when he said that there was no un-

ever upon entering the Department, and notified the heads of Bureaus and other prominent officers that he did not think it best for any of them to have relatives under them, and, if there were such cases, he desired arrangements made as soon as convenient for such transfers within the Department as would obviate such objections. The custom of examination for promotion has already had a very marked effect apon the entire force, and now, instead of depending upon political recommendations for promotion, there is a general effort to secure it by efficiency and study.

THE NOTORIOUS MOORE.

W. B. Moore, the late notorious Chief of Special Customs Agents of the Treasury, and the gentleman who, with Maduox, worked upon array of false charges against Bristow, was to-day assigned to the charge of a new district just created, with headquarters at Charleston, S. C. COMMISSIONED.

ated, with headquarters at Charleston, S. C.

COMMISSIONED.

To the Western Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., July 3.—The President has commissioned the following Postmasters: John S. Wilcox, Eigin, Ill.; Henry A. Willitzer, Belleville, Ill.; Robert J. Kelly, Alpena, Mich. The President has signed the commission of Ous H. Russel, Collector of Internal Revenue Third District of Virginia.

THE COLLECTORSHIPS.

It has been decided to appoint Frederick A, Pratt Collector of Customs at Newport, R. I.

The Cabinet to-day considered the recent action of the Collector of Customs at Philadelphia in removing Assistant Inspector, Arnold. It was decided to telegraph Tutton that Arnold-shall remain in the position to which the Secretary's order reinstated him.

NO FOREIGN APPOINTMENTS were decided upon at the Cabinet meeting.

A SCURVY TRICK.

TILDEN'S TOOLS AT WORK IN LOUISIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3.—J. Madison
Wells and Gen. Anderson, of the Louisiana
Returning Board, were indicted by the Grand
June at New Orleans, June 28, on a charge of Jury at New Orleans June 28, on a charge of perjury in connection with their official conduct as members of the Returning Board. The fact dispatches has made no mention of this very important political movement is certainly extraordinary. The information reached here to-day by private letters, and yesterday by a telegram to the President. Madison Wells writes and telegraphs directly to the President himself, and expresses considerable concern at the situation. Mr. Wells maintains that the proceeding is in the nature of a political prosecution and persecution, and that it is a gross violation of the pledges made by Gov. Nicholls. The President feels very much outraged at the proceeding, and considers

on the part of the people of Louisiana. The President has consulted with the Attorney-General and with prominent Louisianians to ascertain if there is anything within his power to do, or which it is proper for him to do, in the premises. He has been advised that it is expedient to do nothing, and that if the case against Wells and Andersen should be really carried to a conviction, reliance would need to be placed upon Gov. Nicholls to grant them pardons. The friends of Nicholls stoutly maintain that he friends of Nicholls stoutly maintain that he

and that he considers it as much a violation of faith as the Administration can. Assurances of this sort on behalf of Nicholls have been conthis sort on behalf of Nicholls have been conveyed to the President, and it is understood that direct intimations have been made that if Wells and Anderson are convicted Nicholls will cardon them. So far as can be learned, the indictments have been secured by the Bourbon element, which is opposing Gov. Nicholls' admistration, under the lead of Witz, Lieuten ant-Governor. An attempt was made to indict the white members of the Beturning Board last mouth, but failed. It appears that this time the Bourbous have been more successful in their

organization of the Grand Jury. All the court machinery is in the hands of the Democrats, machinery is in the hands of the Democrats, and the Sheaff has the drawing of the Grand Jury from the general panel prepared by the two Commissioners of Juries, who also are

The technical charge is

PERJURY,
and under the State law it is a misdemean punishable by a term of imprisonment of from five to ten years.
The perjury, as it is claimed, consists in
violation of the one oath only which the Returning Board are required to make in finally
presenting returns. In that oath they swear
that the returns have been can assed in accordance with law. The law under which they act
gives them the widest discretion as to the manner in which the returns shall be can wassed, and
as to the conditions under which polis may be
purged or rejected. The case, if it goes to trial,
will be heard by

purged of rejected. The case, if it goes to trial, will be heard by
of the Supreme Criminal Court of the city. He
is said to be a fair man, of conservative tendencies, who has many Republican friends.
Those who know him here say that if convinced
that the cases against Wells and Anderson are
of a political nature, Judge Whittaker would
construct he law in the broadest and fairest
manner, and that under his charge the prosecution would necessarily be conducted fairly.
Those pressing the suit in New Orleans are understood to claim that it is not a violation of
Nicholls' piedges, in that it is not a political
but

A CRIMINAL PROSECUTION. A CRIMINAL PROSECUTION.

Nicholls distinctly pledged that there should be no prosecutions for political offenses, but they claim that the violation of an oath is a criminal and not a political offense. There are some indications that the whole movement was prepared by the Manhattan Club, at New York, and is intended for the purpose of keeping Presidential lasues alive.

the Manhatan Club, at New York, and is intended for the purpose of keeping Presidential issues alive.

The Vernon Parish case was said to be the one relied upon for the conviction of Wells and Anderson.

The news has created a decided sensation in Administration circles, and the action of the Grand Jury is vehemently denounced as a breach of faith on the part of the Nicholls Government. The President foels very much outraged, as do all the members of the Cabinet. In the resolutions of the Nicholls legislature at the time the troops whre removed it was expressly stated that the Nicholls Government will discountenance any attempted prosecution from any quarter of individuals for past political conduct.

PROPOSED PRESIDENTIAL VISIT.

The proprietor of White Sulphur Springs has written a letter here stating that President Hayes has engaged a cottage at that place during July, and will occupy it for about a week from the 20th. There is no doubt that the President intends to visit the White Sulphur Springs, yet it is searcely probable that the visit has the political objects ascribed to it.

Marshal Robert Douglas, of North Carolina, has a new trouble. Persons were at the Department of Justice to day representing that Douglas, in the fall of 1875, obtained some \$12,000 on vouchers of one of his then deputies, named Taylor. The latter insists that the money was due him for fees, and that he has not yet received it, and for this reason threatens to proceed against Douglas by arrest.

CHICAGO WHISKY CARES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day telegraphed United States District-Attorney Bangs at Chicago as follows: "By my letter of June 23, relative to the Roelle, Junker, and Ford cases, I intended that you should waive the objection to hearing the petition on account of lapse of time, and submit the sufficiency of the causes assigned to the Court. If you do not concur in the statements, and submit questions to the Court."

ANOTHER CALL PROBABLE.

The Treasury will probably, on Thursday, issue a call-for the redemption of \$10,000,000 in bonds, on account of the 4 per cents taken by the Syndicate, though it has not yet been definitely decided upon.

THE COINAGE.

decided upon.

THE COINAGE.

Following is the official statement of the coinage of the United States mints during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877: Gold, \$44,078,199; trade doilars, \$9,182,900; subsidiary, \$9,387,935; minor, \$63,165. Total, \$72,690,299.

trade dollars, \$9,162,900: subsidiary, \$9,387,935; mnor, \$62,165. Total, \$72,690,299.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The Board of Army Engineers have reported upon a plau for so securing the foundation of the Washington monument as to permit its construction to its originally. Intended height.

ALAND QUESTION.

Judge Humphreys, of the Supreme Court, District of Columbia, has decided that judicial authority cannot interfere with the Executive Department in adjudging certain lands in Colorado to Col. William Craig.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

Secretary Evarts submitted to the Cabinet today the order of the Diaz Government to Gen. Tervino, instructing him to resist with force of arms the invasion of Mexican territory by the United States troops. The Mexican order was briefly discussed, but no action taken.

Gen. Mata has not yet had an interview with Secretary Evarts concerning his recognition as Minister from the Diaz Government. He may visit title State Department. Thursday, which is known as "Foreign Ministers' Day." There is no indication that he will be received in that capacity, or of a change of the policy of the Administration respecting either the Diaz Government or of the order to Gen. Ord, authorizing the pursuit of the maranders on American soil into Mexican territory. The Administration will set slowly and cautiously in receiving a new Minister from that country.

FINANCIAL.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 3.—Joseph Chorn, of Towarda Township, McLean County, known of lowanda rowssmp, meLean county, known all over the Union as a leading dealer in short-horn stock, has filed a voluntary citation in bankruptey. This step was occasioned by the great shrinkage in value of land and cattle. His great shrinkage in value of land and cattle. His creditors are a numerous and deeply interested. James M. Porter, of Bioomington, one of the most extensive land-owners of McLean County, made an assignment to-day to Joseph T. Fifer, of this city. His liabilities are heavy, but it is thought be may nearly pay out.

MONTREAL, July &—The Montreal Packing Company has assigned.

DR. CHAPIN.

New York, July 3.—From investigations 1 New York, July 3.—From investigations by the Times, it appears there is no truth whatever in the report printed yesterday that the Rev. Dr. Chapin was about to resign the pastorate of the Church of Divine Paternity in consequence of the threatened reduction of his salary to \$10,000. It is only a few days since that Dr. Chapin remarked to a friend that he intended to remain with his congregation all his life.

SPORTING. Second Day of the Dexter Park

The Winning Horse, Little Fred, Leaves the Chicago Boys in the Lurch.

Races --- Bodine Defeated.

California Reports the Fastest Double-Team Time on Record.

Races Yesterday at Detroit and Cincinnati.

The St. Louis Umpire and Loose Playing Defeat the Chicago Nine.

The principal feature of the sport at Dexter Park yesterday was the defeat of the Chicago horse Bodine in the trot for horses with no record better than 2:19. When it was announced that Little Fred, Bodine, Little Gypsy, and Marion would start in this race, the public generally, and especially that portion of it which pretends to be "fly" on horse matters, beheved that Bodine would have an easy victory.
THE TRIBUNE did not share in this belief, and THE TRIBUNE did not share in this belief, and called attention to the fact that, although Bodine was going remarkably well, he had not been called upon to exhibit himself in a race since his departure from California several weeks ago, while Little Fred had acquitted himself with great credit in the Michigan circuit, trotting a good second to Cozette at Grand Rapads in 2:214. The save has created a decided emanton in years of the Typer a Control of the Typer and Control of the Typer and Control of the Control of th

at the first attempt, Little Fred having the pole, Little Gypsy second place, Bodine third, and Marion on the outside. Just before reaching the stand Bodine left his feet, but was quickly settled by Doble, who seems to have better success with him in this respect than Johnson. As they went away Fred was about a length in the lead, and was sent along at a fast clio, Higole evidently fearing that Bodine would capture the pole. At the first turn Little Gypsy went into the air, and Dickson sent Marion to third place, Bodine having moved up on Little Fred's wheel. At the quarter pole, which was reached in 35½ seconds, Fred had the best of it by two lengths, Marion third, and Gypsy a bad fourth. Before the half-mile pole was reached Doble sent Bodine for the lead, but after closing half the gap that separated him from the little horse, the big son of Volunteer made a sprawling break that lost him several lengths. Doble finally settled him, and he was trotting fast around the lower turn, when he again left his feet. By the time he finished daucing, Fred had assumed a lead of ten lengths, and was taking things easy. Down the homestretch the relative positions were unchanged, except that Bodine closed on Fred, by reason of Higbie's taking a pull on his horse. As they neared the wire, and it became apparent that Fred was sure to win, the crowd broke out in cheers, Higbie's horse being apparently the most popular. He was slowed almost to a walk, and jogged out an easy winner in 2:24; Bodine second, Marion third, Little Gypsy fourth.

The result of this heat did not at all dampen the ardor of Bodine's backers, as the field with him in it sold for \$55 to \$20, Little Fred having

the ardor of Bodine's backers, as the field with him in it sold for \$35 to \$20, Little Fred having been disposed of as first choice.

As in the previous heat, a good send-off was effected at the first attempt for the second heat. As usual, Fred went very fast around the first turn, but this time the big horse was right with him, and they went together to the quarter-pole like a double team, in 36½ seconds. Down the backstretch Bodine still clung to Little Fred, but when nearing the half-mile pole, which was reached in 1:11½, Doble's horse made a break which sent him a length to the rear, aithough he was quickly settled. Both horses went very fast around the lower turn, but just as Bodine was nearing Fred he again broke, and went back. In the meantime Marion and Little Gypsy were having a hot, time for third and fourth places, being about four lengths in the rear of the leaders. When near the distance-stand Doble called on Bodine for another effort, and the horse responded gamely, but when he was lapped on Fred's wheel left his feet again and was beaten but by two lengths in 2:24½. Little Gypsy third, Marion fourth. When Higbie saw that he had Bodine beater he looked around to his right with a sarrastic smile, as if afraid that Marion or Little Gypsy might beat him out at the last moment. They were well behind, however, and fighting the banner, inside of which they were safely landed.

By this time the men who backed Bodine in the pools last night at \$100 to \$25 were thoroughly scared, and made a terrible rush to the hedgerow, Little Fred soon selling for \$100 to \$15 against the field, which odds were eagerly taken by a select few who were of the kind that will always take a chance, no matter how desperate.

After two attempts they were sent away for the head heat with Redward select head with selling the same and the still desperate. the ardor of Bodine's backers, as the field with him in it sold for \$35 to \$20, Little Fred having

Jim Murphy (formerly known as the West Rozbury colt.), Patriot, and Kilburn. The betting men fancied the chances of the second-named horse, and backed him freely at the pool-box, he selling just before the start at \$9 to \$5 over the field. The race was run on the inside track, three circuits of which were required to complete the distance. At the second attempt the three were sent away very evenly. For the first three-quarters of a mile Kilburn was kept to the front, but coming down the homestretch all joined heads, and ran by the judges' stand at a great pace. On the second time around Kiburn went to the rear, but at the close of the second mile they were well together. Kelso then sent Patriot to the front, and at the half-mile pole was a length shead. They raced in these positions until the lower turn was reached, when Kilburn was called on. He responded gamely enough, and from this point home the race between him and Patriot was very exciting. Kilburn had a little the most speed, however, and won by a length in 5:69%. Patriot second, Jim Murphy third. The summary:

Same day-Running; purse, \$300; dash two and three-fourths miles; all ages; \$350 to first, \$100 to second, \$50 to third.

J. R. McMahon's th. g. Kilburn, by Ringmaster, 112 bs.

All Hanking's b. c. Jim Murphy, by West Roxbury, 108 bs.

Time—5:00%.

DETRIOUT.

Al Hankins' b. c. Jim Murphy, by West Roxbury, 108 hs.

Time-5:00%.

DETROIT.

Living a case of the Detroit Association took place to-day at Hamtramck Park. The weather was pleasant and warm, and a large concourse was in attendance. The three-minute race was won by Adelle Clark, entered by D. A. Clark, of Fredonia, N. Y., in three straight heats.—time, 2:29%, 2:31%, 2:32. W, H. Doble's Mollie was second, William D. third, and W. H. Boyce's Black George, of Pern, Ind., fourth. There were eight entries in all.

The 2:30 race, for a purse of \$1,000, had six entries. Four heats were trotted, Rose of Washington taking the first two and the last, and winning first money. Her time was 2:28, 2:28, and 2:27. Norwood, belonging to Knot, of Pittsburg, was second, making the third heat in 2:27%. Monarch Rule, of New Orleans, was third, and Frank Davis, of Chicago, fourth.

To-morrow occurs the 2:23 and the 2:40 classes, for which there are numerous entries, and a fine field.

REMARKABLE TIME.

Harrison. 9 8 8 6 da Medley 10 dist Belle Lawrence 1 4 7 dist Orange Girl. 1 4 7 dist Time—2:28; 2:27½; 2:29½; 2:30; 2:38.

Bay Charlie....

To-morrow Goldsmith Maid will trot, and, as an inducement for a fine display of speed, will receive \$1,000 extra if she beats 2:14.

PEDESTRIANISM.

O'LEARY'S LATEST WALK.

Special Disputes to The Tribuna.

New York, July 3.—The Times says O'Leary continued his walk against time last evening at the American Institute in the presence of a very small number of spectators. He is not in good conditions and conditional c condition and seemed to walk with considerable labor. He had been very ill during the afternoon. As one of O'Leary's trainers was very drunk last night, and as his friends kept delug-ing the pedestrian with champague and raw ovsters all the afternoon, the chances afforded him for recuperation seem to be light.

THE OAR.

FAST TIME. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3 .- The four-oa shell-race between the crews of the shells Sara toga and Sue Shepherd, one mile and a half and return, was won by the Saratogas in the extraor dinary time of 15 minutes 25 seconds. This time, which is the fastest on record, takes the piace of that made by the famous Northwestern crew at Sarutoga Lake last year.

BASE-BALL.

St. Louis — In Louis — Chief and between St. Louis and Chicago bok place here to-day, and was prefaced by some very peculiar work on the umpire question. Spalding having drawn Burtis five times in succession gave way to McVey, who drew Walsh. He at once de-clared himself sick, and mother draw was had, when Medart's name came out. This was emi-nently satisfactory to the Chicagos until Medart refused to serve, alleging a press of business. This reduced the chance to Burtis. Spalding claimed his right under the rule, and offered take Blong, who was laying off, or said he would take Lucas, the President, Bishop, the Vice-President, Turner, the Treasurer, Foule, the Secretary, or any other man in S Louis: but McGeary, Captain of the Browns, re Louis; but McGeary, Captain of the browns, to-fused all propositions, and would have no one but Burtis, who was accordingly allowed to per-form. Without, at this time, saying anything about the quality of the umpiring of the gaine, it is most remarkable—in fact, very extraordin-ary—that St. Louis should have, by its manager and Captain, refused any adherence to the rules, any choice, any compromise,—anything but Burtis. Perhaps, after all, it was not so extra-

Dorgan opened the game with a clean hit, which Hallinan let by him, and the striker went to second. Clapp hit high to Hallinan and went out, though Dorgan scored on Hallinan's bad throw to Anson. One run, uncarned. The Whites took nothing for their share of the inn-

Peters marked the second inning by a won-derful catch of a liner from Nichols' bat, and less than a foot from the ground. No runs in less than a foot from the ground. No runs in the inning.

In the third inning, after two men were out, Clapp hit to right centre for three bases, and Micfeary sent him home by a long one over Smith, earning the run. In the last half of the inning Force made a pretty double play, doubling up Spalding and Glenn on the latter's hit.

The Whites made their first score in the fourth inning. Anson's long ily muffed by Remsen giving him second, whence he came home on Peters' high ity muffed by McGeary. Hines hit one to McGeary, who muffed it, and Peters ran home, but was declared out at the plate.

In the fifth inning Dorgan and Clapp followed each other with safe hits, and the former got home on a passed ball. McGeary brought Clapp in by a safe one to centre, making the score 4 to 1.

home on a passed ball. McGeary brought Cappy in by a safe one to centre, making the score 4 to 1.

In the sixth inning Force led off with a clean one to left, and Battin followed with a long hard one, which Glenn dropped, putting Force on third and Battin on second. After Remsen had been retired and Force put out at home, Dehlman hit a safe one which brought in two runs. In the last half of the inning Glenn, Hallinan, and McVey hit safe ones in succession, letting in the former's run.

Anson went in to catch in the seventh inning, and Hines opened the play by throwing Clapp's hit wild to first. He got second on McGeary's out, and home on Croft's hit to centre. Force was given his base on balis, but no more runs resulted, Croft being beautifully run out by Anson and Peters. In the last half of the inning Smith led off with a clean one over second. and after two men were out Glenn and Hallinan were sent to base on balis, and the bases were full when McVey came to bat. He turned loose at the first one pitched, and sent it square over Dorgan's head for three

bases, bringing in three runs and running up the score to five, where it staid to the end.

In the ninth inning the home club added two runs by bad errors of Hines, who seemed dumbfounded. The whole game was one of the worst exhibitions at critical moments which the Chicagos have made this year. There were reasons why they should have failen off, but not why they should have failen off, but not why they should have played as badly as they did. Following is

Total .. Dorgan, r. f. Clapp, c. McGeary 2 b. Croft, l. f. Battin, 3. b. Total. . 41 9 11 27 12 7

Left on bases—Chicago, et; St. Louis, 6.
Bases on called balls—Off Nichols, 2; off Bradley, 1.
Passed balls—McVey, 1; Clapp, 1.
Wild pitches—Bradley, 2.
Umpire—Burtis.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., July 3.—Cincinnati's new club opened brilliantly to-day, though defeated, and base-ball parties who saw the gaine declare themselves well pleased with the club's showing. They, without any previous practice except yesterday afternoon, worked like clockwork. The only errors of the home club were a wild throw by Foiey, a base on called balls, and a ball which Cummings let drop fearing Pike would run into him. The extraordinary fly catches of Jones and Addy, and the heavy batting of Hall, Pike, and Devlin were the features of the game. Hastings faced Cummings throughout without an error. In the eighth inning Cummings resolved to change his pace from fast to slow. This was disastrous, for Hall, Devlin, Shaffer, and Gerhard followed in fast succession with base his before a man was out, Gerhardt's being a double and bringing in three runs. Snyder appeared in the Harvard wire-mask.

CINCINNATI.
Pike, 2 b.
Manning, s. s.
Jones, 1 f.
Addy, r. f.
Gould, 1 b.
Ryan, c. f.
Hastings, c.
Foiey, 3 b.
Cummings, p. 4 0 3 4 4 4 1 1 1 1 4 0 1 5 0 4 0 0 2 0 4 0 1 9 0 4 0 1 2 0 4 1 1 2 2 4 1 0 1 1 3 0 0 1 2 Total ..... 35 3 8 27 10 3 Total..... 41 6 14 27 17 6 Runs earned—Cincinnati, 1; Louisville, 5.
First base on errors—Cincinnati, 3; Louisville, 3.
Total bases on clean hits—Cincinnati, 13; Louisville, 17.
Two-base hits—Pike, Latham, Gerhardt, and Shaffer.

Two-base hits—Pike, Latham, Gerhardt, and Shaffer.

Three-base hits—Jongs and Ryan.

Left on bases—Cincinnati. 6; Louisville, 5.

Strack out—Hastings, Foley, and Cummings.
Passed balls—Snyder, 1.

Bases on called balls—Cummings and Shaffer.
Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes.

Umpire—William Walker.

BLOOMINGTON.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 3.—The game this afternoon between the Bloomingtons and Libertys, of Chicago, played on the Bloomington grounds, was the most interesting game of the season. It resulted in a score of 12 to 0 in favor of the Bloomingtons. The Libertys are highly complimented for gentlemanily demeanor. The Bloomingtons have won every game this year but two—one with the Louisvilles and one with the Memphis Reds. The Dreadnaughts, of Chicago, play the Bloomingtons to-morrow, and the Libertys play in Peoria.

PITTEBURG.

and the Libertys play in Peoria.

PITTBURG.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PITTSURG, Pa., July 3.—About 2,000 people assembled in Union Park this afternoon to witness the second game of the international championship series between the Alleghenys and Buckeyes, of Columbus, O. Game was called in the middle of the fifth iming, in consequence of rain, the seore standing 2 to 0 in favor of the home club. The playing was unusually good on both sides. The visitors concede that they would have been beaten. The same clubs play an exhibition game to-morrow.

DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribens.

DETROIT, Mich., July 3.—The Boston Red-Stockings this afternoon defeated the Tecumsehs, of London, Ont., by a score of 9 to 2.

CANADIAN NEWS.

CANADIAN NE. Mo.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL: July 3.—A serious row took place at Chambly picnic yesterday, between several Orange Young Britons and some Trish Catholics, who, on being beaten back, were renforced by French Canadian villagers, an made a fierce attack on the Protestants. The fight was brutal in the extreme, and lasted nearly all the afternoon, being renewed when-ever the combatants would recover from exhaustion. At last the Young Britons drew their revolvers and fired on the French, one ball taking effect in the side of a villager, when the belligerents separated. There were no police to separate the opposing factions. The affair was of a most disgraceful character. Mr. Anglin, Speaker of the Dominion Parlia-ment, has been re-elected for Gloucester by 400

ment, has been re-elected for the majority.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, July 3.—The arrivals of live stock for the past week were fifty-three car-loads of cattle, 500 Chicago and 156 Canadian hogs, and fifty-six horses, besides small lots of cows, calves, and lambs. Choice cattle, twenty-five car-loads, were shipped to Europe. Prices are about the same as a week ago, but with fewer sales.

The excitement in regard to the approaching Orange anniversary still continues. The Mayor Orange anniversary still continues.

The excitement in regard to the approaching Orange anniversary still continues. The Mayor to-day received a letter from the Orange societies asking sufficient protection on the 12th of July. A deputation of three members has been chosen to wait upon his Worship.

A loaded thirty-two-pound shell, with fuse attached, was found in the grocery of the absconding Dr. Murphy. It is believed he intended to blow the place to atoms.

David McKay, a Grand Trunk Railroad clerk, and formerly an Orangeman, was last night brutally beaten by unknown parties.

SECRETARY SHERMAN AT NORFOLK NORFOLK, Va., July 3 .- The Hon. John She man, Secretary of the Treasury, accompanied by several gentlemen from Washington, among by several gentlemen from Washington, among them Webb Hayes, arrived here this moraing. They were met by a committee of citizens consisting of Mayor John S. Tucker, Col. L. D. Storke, Judge Burroughs, Postmaster H. B. Nichols, and other gentlemen, and escorted to the office of Collector Bratton in the Custom-House, where they were waited upon by many of our prominent citizens. A banquet was served at the hotel, where speeches of welcome were made.

A GRAVE AFFAIR.

New York, July 2.—The relatives of Charlotte Conda, the French girl, whose body has lain for some years beneath a handsome marble monument in Greenwood Cemetery, which has attracted so much attention, are making an effort to remove it to Calvary Cemetery. The body of the French girl has already been removed to Calvary Cemetery, and the relatives moved to Calvary Cemetery, and the relatives were proceeding yesterday to remove the monment, when the cemetery authorities refused to allow them to take it away. The relatives said they were willing to surrender the lot if they might be allowed to remove the monument, but consent has not yet been given.

\* ROBESON BANQUETED. ROBESON BANQUETED.

TRENTON. N.J., July 3.—The public dinner last evening to George M. Robeson. ex-Secretary of the Navy, was a grand affair. Senator James G. Blaine was among the company. The Hon. Thomas N. McCarter presided, and announced that the banquet was a social affair, to give an opportunity to welcome back to New

To preserve your teeth and keep your gums in a healthy condition, you should use BERNARD'S GOLDEN DENTILAYE, It is for sale by all druggists.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Dr. Van Dyke's Sulphur Soap makes the akt soft, white, clear, velvety, and healthy; remove tan, sunburn, dandruff, roughness and redness the skin; neutralizes the odor of perspiration; peculiarly adapted to the nursery, toilet and batt room. Just the thing for excursionists in the country or at the seashore. Try it. Prics, 2 cents; box of three cakes, 60 cents. Sold by a druggists,

## VEGETINE WILL CURE SCROFULA!

Scrofulous Humor.

VEGETINE will eradicate from the system every aint of Scrofula and Scrofulous Humoz. It has per-manently cured thousands in Easton and vicinity who had been long and painful sufferers. Cancer Cancerous Humor.

The marvelous effect of VEGETINE in case of Cancer and Cancerous Humor challenges the most profound sitention of the medical faculty, many of whom are prescribing VEGETINE to their patients. Canker.

VEGETINE has never falled to cure the most infie Mercurial Diseases. The VEGRTINE meets with wonderful success in tour of this class of diseases.

Salt Rheum. Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, etc., will certain ield to the great alterative effects of VEGETINE.

Erysipelas. VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most inveturate case of Ervsipelas.

Pimples and Humors on the Face.

Tumors, Ulcers, Old Sores Are caused by an impure state of the blood. Cle the blood thoroughly with VEGETINE, and these o plaints will disappear.

For this complaint the only substantial benefit can be obtained through the blood. VEGETINE is the great blood purific.

Catarrh.

Constipation. VEGETINE does not act as a cathartic to debilit. the bowels, but cicanses all the organs, enabling esto perform the functions devolving upon them.

Piles. VEGETINE has restored thousands to health who are been long and painful sufferers.

Dyspepsia. If VEGETINE is taken regularly, according to directions, a certain and speedy cure will follow its use.

Faintness at the Stomach

Female Weakness. VEGETINE acts directly uson the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, and aliays in-

General Debility.

In this complaint the good effects of the VEGETINI are realized immediately after commencing to take it as debility denotes deficiency of the blood, and VEGETINE acts directly upon the blood. VEGETINE PREPARED BY H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists. BANK STATEMENTS. QUARTERLY STATEMENT

Fidelity Savings Bank

OF THE

Safe Depository, At the Close of Business. June 30, 1877.

Cash and exchange...\$341,222.69
Government bonds— 50,061.48 670,716.26 ed by collaterals. 924.848.91 by collaterals. 438.748.7 sa on real estate. 606.342.3 2.062.001.0 2.061.0

Demand loans secured by collaterals.
Time loans secured by collaterals.
Time loans secured by collaterals.
First mortgage loans on real estate.
Revenue stamps.
Real estate.
Bank and depository building.....
Property account, including fastures
Safe deposit valits. 2.003.46 102.000.00 83.877.83 18.463.83 121.520.00 82,280,511.37 LIABILITIES. 200,000.00 100,000.00 1,977,064.85 #2,280,511.37
JOHN C. HAINES, President.
JARED GAGE, Vice-President.
CHARLES J. HAINES, Cashier.
GEORGE M. GAGE, Ast't Cashier.

PIRM CHANGES. DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership hereinfore existing under the firm same of Wallace. Webb & Co. is this ist day of July. 877, dissolved by limitation. The business will be continued under the firm name of Wallace & Kinghan.

R. S. WALLACE, GEO. L. WEBB,

JEFFERSON KINGMAN. DISSOLUTION.

The co-partnership hereiofore existing between SIB-LEY, FRENCH & KING, Commission Marchants, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Ulric King retiring. The business will be carried on as hereiofore by the remaining partners, under the firm mans of SIBLEY. FAEKACH & CO., who will settle all accounts of the old firm.

JAMES F. SPENCH. JAMES F. SIBLEY, URBING R. SPENCH.

Greatest Show on Earth ATTHELAKE FRONT. ON WHICH JUBILANT ANNIVERSARY OF AMER-

3 Grand, Complete, and Infinitely Varied Gala Day Exhibitions and Circus Performances of the

"WORLD'S SHOW" WILL BE GIVEN MORNING. AFTERNOON, and EVENING At 10 A. M. and 2 and 8 P. M.

Earth's Amusement Railroad Leviathan

\$500,000 Worth of the Most Famous of European Equine and Arenic Sensation A Vast Tent Temple of Human Fredities, He chanical Marvels, and Huseum Treasures.
Over 100 Peerless Principal Equestrians and Gymnasts.
A Quartet of Funniest Felt-Crowned Feels.
Ad a MONSTER MEMAGERIE of Rammoth and Rare Exotte Animals.
Twice as Large and Ten Times as Costly as was ever before Exhibited to the American Public.
Far more presented at each Parformance than can possibly be advertised.
And the Star Spangled Banner in triumph shall wave.
O'er the grandest of shows even Harnum e'er grand.
Administration, 20 cents. Children under 9 says.

Admission, 30 cents. Children under 9 years, he price. Reserved numbered Chairs, 25 cents extra.

"For the accommodation of those desiring to avoid the crowds usually congregated at the ticket wayout Trickets and Reserved Sents May Re Obtaine for the usual slight advance at BAUER & CO. Music Store, corner State and Mource-sta., in Paragraph of the State and Mource-sta., in Paragraph of the State and Mource-sta.

# UNITED STATES 4 Per Cent Loan.

UNDER AUTHORITY of a contract with the SECR STARY OF THE TREASURY, THE UND ERSIGNED hereby give notice that from this date, and until July it as sp. in, they with receive subscriptions for the 4 PER CENT PUNISED LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES, in demonstrations as a vated below, AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTER MIST IN GOLD COIN. THE BONDS at a redeemable after 30 years from July 1, 1877, and earr, 'interest from that date, payable quarterly, and are exer ups from the payment of taxes or duties to the United, takes, as well as from taxaston in any form by or under State, municipal, or local an-

THE INTEREST on the REGISTERRO STUCK will be paid by check, issued by the TREASTIRE OF THE UNITED STATES, to the order of the holder, and mailed to his address. The check is payable on presentation, properly indorsed, at the offices of the Treasure v and Assistant Treasures of the United States.

THE SUBSCRIPTIONS will be for COUPON BONDS of \$50 and \$100, and RESISTERRO STOCK in denominations of \$1 0, \$100, \$500. \$1,000, \$5,000, and \$10,000.

THE BONDS, both COUPON and REGIS-TERED, will be ready for delivery J. Uy 2, 1877.

FORM'S OF APPLICATION will be furnished by the Treasurer at Washington, the As usiant Treasurers at Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cin. tunasti, New York, Philadelphia, St. Lou is, and San Francisco, and by the National Banks and is users generally. The applications must specify the an Vunt and denominations required, and, for registered at well, the full name and Post-Office address of the pe, went be when the bonds shall be made payable.

TWO PER CENT of the purchase money wast TWO PER CENT of the purchase money bus accompany the subscription. The remainder may be paid at the pleasure of the purchaser, either at time of subscription or at my time prior to Oct. 16, 1877, with interest added at 4 per cent to date of payment.

THE PAYMENT'S may be made in gold coin to the Treasurer of the United States at Washington or Assistant Treasurers at Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and St. Louis, and to the Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco, with exchanges on New York, or to either of the undersigned.

TO PROMOTE THE CONVENIENCE OF SUBSCRIBERS, THE UNDERSIGNED will also receive, in lien of coin, United States notes or drafts on New York, at shelr coin value on the day of receipt in the City of New York.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., New York. J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., New York. MORTON, BLISS & CO., New York. FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITE OF NEW YORK, N. Y. DREXEL & Co., Philadelphia. JUNE 14, 1877. GUARANTEED SPECULATION

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., New York.

\$400 invested by usin 60 days Straddles have most \$2,000. \$100 have paid \$1,700 in 50 days. We disa-nate all 50 day Straddles; Money refunded if no probit a made. Beference given. Correspondence solicited.

MYNDERS ARENTOAN MINIOAND FROM EXCHANGE, P. O. Box 2,613.

Made to measure. The very best, 6 for \$9. No ob-gation to take any shirts ordered unless perfectly sai factory. 172 East-Madison-st. FOR RENT.

DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE TRIBUNE BUILDING

TORENT. Apply to WM. C. DOW,

> Room 8 Tribune Building. LINEN COLLARS,

KEEP'S LINEN COLLARS Pour-Siy. All the latest styles. \$1.50 per d

173 BAST MADISON-SE

KEEP'S CUSTOM SHIRTS

Per Cent Extra Is Attached for lot Getting Them in Time.

Law Can Be Vindicated by the ment of a Fine and Imprisonment.

the Costs Pile Up Against the lators of the Statutes.

There seems to be an impression among asloon-keepers and druggists, who sell cigars,
that they are robbed whenever, through their
failure to take out a Government license, they
are arraigned before United States Commissioner Hoyne and mulcted in costs. The other
days North Side saloon-keeper named Frillman
made an affidavit setting forth his grievances,
and now comes James L. McDonald, a druggist,
who enters the following complaint:

CITY OF CHICAGO, COUNTY OF COOK—SS. I,
James L. McDonald, being duly sworn unon oath,
any that I have been a resident of this city and
sonaty since the fall of 1871; that in the month of
fay, 1872. I opened a drug-store at No. 447 North
Mark street, corner of Division street, in this city,
fast in connection with my business of drugs and
chemicals, I sold liquors, cigars, and tobaccos, for
which I required United States Government
censes, which I took out and regularly paid for
sich year. During the years 1872, 1873, and
1874 I was called upon by a Government official,
who notified me of the proper time to renew said
licenses, and I thereupon procured them as directed by said official in charge of the district in
which my store was situated. In the year 1875 I
was in business at the same place, and during June
of that year I was called upon by a gentleman who
represented himself as a Government official. He
gave me notice to take out my license for the
year. I told him I would do so, and on the day
following I went to the office of Internal
Ravenue and asked for the required it,
and I thereupon paid the sum of \$45 and procured
the license, and went back to my buseness. On a
day following within a week, I was called upon by
mother official, who had a warrant for my arrest
for selling liquor and cigars without a license, istitled by United States Commissioner Philip A.
Ribyus. He took me to the Commissioner's office
in the Government Building, and as soon as I entered and was made known to Mr. Hoyne, he
cityoge's said in substance as follows: "Mr. McDonald, there, is a co

The building not to exceed fifteen minutes.

J. L. McDonald.

In the first place, it should be stated how these fees are made up. Under the United States statutes the officers directly concerned are authorized to charge as follows:

Commissioner—Swearing the complainant, 15 cents; 15 cents a folio for affidavit—usually two or three folios—45 cents; filling affidavit, 10 cents; issuing warrant, \$1; issuing subpenas, 25 cents each; swearing a wincess, 10 cents; filling subpena when returned, 10 cents; filling warrant, 10 cents; thaking a record, 15 cents a folio,—usually 30 cents; certificate of witness fees, 15 cents each; per diem for hearing case, \$5: entering satisfaction, 10 cents.

There are other fees which can be charged, and which Commissioners do not usually forego; but 4- is well known that while Hoyue could easily and legally make his fees amount to from \$9\$ to \$12, he seldom if ever goes over \$7.50. Those given above foot up \$7.80.

THE MARSHAL'S FEES

are: Serving warrant, \$2; subpena, 50 cents; excenses attending search and arrest, not exceeding \$2: 10 cents a mile traveled, attending aramination, \$2: commitment or discharge of prisoner, 50 cents; hall bond, 50 cents. These aggregate \$7, not including mileage.

The District Attorney is entitled to \$5 for at-

ending an examination.

Every witness is allowed \$1.50 a day and

mileage.

As a usual thing the costs of all amount to between \$20 and \$25.

Now as to how these fees are carned. By a provision of the Revenue law every retail dealer in liquors, cigars, and tobacco, is required to take out a license, costing \$30, on the last of May. Another section of the statute reads thais: "If any person shall sell or expose for side any wines, liquors, cigars, or tobacco, without having paid the special tax, he shall be subject to a penalty of not less than \$200 nor more than \$5.000, and imprisonment not less than six months nor more than six years." In all large cities, where saloons and cigar-dealers are so numerous that the clerks in the Collector's office could not issue the licenses in one day or a license within the thirty days. On the last of June the Collector sends to the Treasury Department his report of all applications, and in Washimston the penalty for non-payment (50 per cent) is charged to the Collector, and he is held responsible until he can show that the parties have skipped, or furnish satisfactory proof that the tax

COULD NOT BE COLLECTED.

If any one fails to make his appearance before the lat of June, after that day he may or may not be notified to come up and settle. Every saloon-keeper and dealer in cigars is supposed to see the notice published in the newspapers May 1 informing him that his license has run out, and that he must get another before he can carry on business legally. Sometimes the Deputy Collectors are too busy to do what the law does not require them to do; so three or four of the derict dealers are selected, one from this and another from that section of the city, and complaints are made against them and warrants are issued for their arrest. The purpose of this is to make an example, that the other dealers in the neighborhood may see what they are liable to if they don't pay the Government what they owe. A Deputy Marshal takes the warrant and goes after his man. Very often he fails to find him in, so he leaves a card of Commissioner Hoyne. The saloo

time spent in the search, for which he is clearly

ENTITLED TO PAY.

As soon as he puts his eye on the man he invites him into Hoyne's office. Where the violation is technical, arising out of ignorance, carelessness, etc., by instructions from the Atterney-General, the District-Attorney is empowered to dismiss the case upon the payment of tota. These costs have to be paid by either the defendant or the Government. Since the former is at fault, and not only makes money but save much trouble, very few, if any, object to getting off so cheaply. There is not the shadow of a doubt about the liability of such an offender, and conviction would surely follow if his case were taken into court. Hoyne has no power to dismiss a case. That is the perrogative of the District-Attorney alone.

It very often happens that the parties brought in are very poor. In such cases Hoyne and the District-Attorney invariably refuse to take their fees. The Marshal, however, is required to collect his, since he is obliged to make a return to the Treasury Department, while the others are not.

know what they are doing. As to the carrier last and charges, he told a Tanauan recorder last evening that he did not remember the circumstance, as the matter was so old, but if Springer made the complaint the man was guilty of a violation of the law. Regarding the collection of the witness fees by the Deouty Collectors, he says the law was construed so as to allow them to collect fees when the costs were paid by defendants; but a circular was sent out from Washington a year ago requiring them to collect the fees and

them to collect the fees and TO TURN THEM OVER to THE TO TURN THEM OVER to the Government, and he supposes they do it. As has before been stated in THE TRIBUNZ, the Commissioner does not collect any fees; that is the Marshal's business. Mr. Hoyne says that he is responsible to Judges Drummond and Blodgett, and if any one has a complaint to make against him, he should go to either of these gentlemen, who will make an investigation and overhaul him if he has done the defendants any injustice.

injustice.

The trouble, as stated, seems to be with the Revenue law. It is offensive and unpopular, and the only remedy those have who are not willing to conform to its provisions is to secure its repeal. Unless it is enforced, the tovernment would never collect more than one-third of the taxes, for the average man will never pay taxes unless some one is at his back, prodding and driving him toward the Collector's office.

BLANCHARD TO WEBSTER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

WHEATON, Ill., July 3.—The Board of Wheat on College consists of twenty men, nineteen of whom were present at the annual meeting now closed. One, the Hon. F. H. Mather, was in Colorado. He wrote letters strongly in sympa-

Colorado. He wrote letters strongly in sympatmy with the majority of the Board.

The points made in the public prints against the Board's action are:

1. Injustice to Prof. Webster. Two reports were brought in on his case: a majority report and a minority report. Both reports were for retiring Prof. Webster. They split on the money to be allowed him. All but one of the money to be allowed him. All but one of the money to be allowed him. money to be allowed him. All but one of the entire soard—i.e., nineteen out of twenty—were willing to vote for him to leave; but one part wished to vote him a life annuity, the other a fixed sum. He tendered his resignation, with the life annuity, but withpart wished to vote him a life annuity, the other a fixed sum. He tendered his resignation, with the life annuity, but withdrew it after ascertaining that the annuity would not be voted. There were, then, nineteen members present: one in the chair; one was excused; three voted nay; and fourteen aye on the proposition adopted, viz.: "To excuse Prof. Webster from further duties in the college." Those voting aye were: O. Hand and M. R. Brittan, of Wisconsin; the Hon. S. Plumb, of Streator; the Hon. W. L. Wheaton, Dr. J. B. Walker, Dr. A. H. Hist, Mr. E. B. Thompson, Prof. F. G. Baker, Wheaton; Moses Pettengill, Peorfe; the Rev. J. P. Stoddard, Chicago; Cyrus H. Meacham, Oak Park; the Rev. J. M. Snyder, Norton, Ill.; the Rev. L. N. Stratton, Syracuse, N. Y.; and the Rev. J. C. Beckman, Byron, Ogle County, Ill.

By this Board Prof. Webster was heard in a written speech nearly or quite two full hours, and they understood his case if he could explain it. They voted as above; and the standing of those gentlemen is supposed to be as good as that of any equal number of men in or out of the State. No aspersions were cast on Prof. Webster, but he was treated with kindness and respect.

2. Misuse of funds. This charge was based on the fact that \$15,000 had been borrowed to pay building debts, from the endowments of the Chairs of Intellectual Philosophy, and that of Rhetoric and Logic. This matter was fully argued before the Board. All agreed that it is very undesirable to borrow such funds for general purposes. Security was ready to any amount desired, for the safety and repayment of the money borrowed from the endowments, and including \$2,000 previoualy pledged.

At and since the annual meeting there have been \$18,000 nledged by responsible parties for the funds of the college, and other persons have promised money without specifying how much. The entire indebtedness of the college, including accrued interest, is but \$20,000.

3. Refusing information concerning the funds. The Treasurer, Mr. Hermin A. Fischer, informs me he

DEATH OF PARKER M. COLE.

Written for The Tribune.
The death of Parker M. Cole occurred at Darien, Wis., Saturday morning, June 30. Mr. The District Attorney is entitled to \$5 for at-ending an examination.

June 16, 1810, and had completed his 67th year a fortnight before his death. He left his native State and made his way west to Chicago as early As a usual thing the costs of all amount to as 1833, when but 23 years of age, and when the great metropolis of the Northwest was in its in fancy. He remained here in business for elever years, and has still many friends and acquaint-ances in the city.

From Chicago he went to Racine, and from

From Chicago he went to Racine, and from there to Darien, from which time to the close of his earthly life, he was an honored and useful citizen of that town.

Mr. Cole was closely identified with all the the business interests of the community in which he had cast his lot, and we hazard nothing in saying that in all respects he was worthy of the fullest confidence of his fellow men,—a confidence never marred by any act of his, a confidence which he enjoyed richly to the last.

The story of his life may be told in one word: He was a man of strict integrity. He kept constantly in view those cardinal principles which form the basis of a sterling, genuine character. As a business man he was honest, trustworthy, reliable, and capable. In all reformatory movements he was ever actively engaged, and in a moral and social sense his life was very largely a benefiction to those among whom he lived.

The estimation in which he was held by those who knew him best was of the highest order, and hundreds of people testified to their appreciation of his worth by attending the funeral services on Sunday, July 1.

He rests in peace.

SCARLET-FEVER. Chicago, July 3.—As there is considerable uneasiness in the minds of the people, particularly the mothers, of the city, with regard to the increase of mortality by scarlet-fever, with the general increase of the death-rate incident to the hested term, I would state that the epito the heated term, I would state that the epidemic has nearly spent its force. In looking over the statistics of previous visitations of this disease. I find that it rages as an epidemic about two years; and, therefore, the probabilities are that there will be a great decrease, and that it with cease to be epidemic about the month of September. Occasional fluctuations in the weekly mortality will occur; but, in my opinion, the uniformity in the death-rate by this disease that has existed for the last four months will not continue.

The recent heavy raiss have done much toward improving the sanitary condition of the city, especially the drained districts; and, unless some extraordinary changes occur, the death-rate will not be much higher for the next three months than it was for the same time last year.

REAL FSTATE SAIFS

REAL ESTATE SALES. The following instruments were filed for rec Tuesday, July 3:

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, July 3:

CITY PROPERTY.

The premises No. 1228 Prairie av. dated July 2:
(Henry A. Bogrardus to Richard R. Clancey). \$13,000
West Thirteenth st., 161 B-10 ft e of Blue Island
av. n. f., 24x107 ft, dated June 50.

Larrabee at. 72 ft n of Rucchies av. f., 24x128
ft. wish bedidings, dated June 28.

Larrabee at. 72 ft n of Rucchies av. ft, 24x128
ft. wish bedidings, dated June 28.

Larrabee at. 72 ft n of Shelden st. n. f. 33x

128 S-10 ft. dated July 12.

West Lake at. 60% ft. w of Shelden st. n. f. 33x

128 S-10 ft. (with buildings and other properity, dated June 25.

West Lake at. 60% ft. w of Western av. nf.
25x1248 ft. with building dated June 28.

West Polk st. 178 7-10 ft w of Western av. nf.
25x1248 ft. dated June 28.

West Polk st. 178 7-10 ft w of Western av. nf.
25x1248 ft. with building dated June 28.

Souls Park av. 150 ft. n of Hobble st. e f. 25x100 ft.

Souls Park av. 150 ft. n of Hobble st. e f. 25x100 ft.

Gated June 29.

Bremer st. 130 ft n of Hobble st. e f. 82x120 ft.

(with other lots in same subdivision), dated
June 29.

Archer av. 100 ft. e of Blake st. n f. 25x118 ft.

dated June 29.

Archer av. 160 ft. e of Blake st. n f. 25x118 ft.

dated June 26.

Homan av. 150 ft. s of West Huron st. w f. 23x

1206 ft. dated June 3.

Homan av. 150 ft. s of West Huron st. w f. 23x

1206 ft. dated June 3. Archer av, 100 ft.e of blake s, il t, 20118 to, dated June 29. Le00
Homan av, 150 ft.e of West Huron 8t, w f, 25x
1255 ft, dated June 9. 700
NORTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADICS OF SEVEN COUNTRIES OF SEVEN COUNTRIES OF SEVEN COUNTRIES AS 6 25x
Dunning st. 250 ft w of Sheffield av, s f, 25x
1245 ft, dated June 9 ft... 6 55 

MARINE NEWS.

How Chicago Vessel-Owners View the Saginaw Scheme.

More Canal Schooners in Demand to Take Lumber to Europe.

Maritime Notes and Matters Collected fro Various Sources.

THE SAGINAW SCHEME. It has been urged that the Chicago owners of ves-sels in the lumber trade adopt the plan proposed by the Saginaw owners, which provides that all vessels in the Saginaw lumber trade are to be laid up twenty days out of forty days. A committee vessels in the Saginaw lumber trade are to be laid up twenty days out of forty days. A committee appointed for the purpose is to have power to order the laying up of tows, including all barges and the starting again, to keep a record of all tows or parts of tows, whether running or laid up, and to keep enough running to supply the demand, or at least enough to exclude competition,—that is, vessels not properly belonging to the trade,—to carry freights as fast as offered at a fair rate, and as near as possible divide the time of laying up equally among ail.

Chicago vessel men assert that the Saginaw scheme will not succeed without the co-operation of the owners of the ports; that without such cooperation vessels outside of the alliance will run wild into the ports on Saginaw Bay and River, and force the combination to collapse. Lumber freights are too low, and unless relief comes in some shape, many owners must lose heavily, and not a few will go to the wall. But it is hardly probable that Chicago lumber-vessel owners will wake up sufficiently before the season closes to help themsetves or join in any pool or plan.

NAUTICAL MISHAPS.

The squall Saturday tore the jibs of the schr
Mary B. Hall to shreds.

The schr Mears fouled with the schr Reindeer in Illinois Central Slip "B" yesterday, and damaged

The scin mars tonics with the schr heiner in Illinois Central Slip "B" yesterday, and,damaged the former's rigging a little.

Capt. L. A. Holmes, of the barge Martin, while crossing Saginaw River, at Bay City, in a small boat, Sunday night, was taken with hemorrhage of the stonesch, and at last accounts was in a prostrated condition.

The schr Lincoln Dall lost her mainsail in the squall of Saturday, when near Black River, and when entering the river at Milwaukee, whither she had returned for repairs, her foresait caught on the battens temporarily blaced in the ratlines, and was torn topicces.

The scow Grand Army of Sandusky is reported sunk or capsized somewhere below Kelley's Island.

The tug Favorite left last night for Pike's Creek to rescue the schr Garibaldi, which is ashore there.

The little schr Josephine arrived yesterday in a waterlogged condition, under tow of the tag Barton. She had a cargo of lumber on board, and went down the South Branch to discharge her deck load, after which it was believed she would float sufficiently to permit of pumping out and the taking off of lumber in her hold. She will probably be dry-docked for repairs.

NOTES FROM A LOG.

In his log of the last trip of the prop City of Duluth to Lake Superior the clerk, Fitzpatrick, says:

The schr Silgo was at Fort William discharging a cargo of loconolives and cars for the Canada Facific Kailroßi. At bresent there is great travel to those the control of the Substitution of the Substitution of the Substitution of the Substitution of White Fish Point; arrived at the canal at 5:15 p.m.; there being a jam at the locks were detained over night. At the Sault we learned of a mishap to the Cieveland schr J. F. Card. Saturiay moraling, during a sharp southeast wind, the Card let go her anchor abreast of Fort Bridley, dragged it, and paried the cable, running in to I rewpes dock, carrying away her bobstays and some light rigging forward. July I left the Sault at daylight. In the river met the stars Missouri and J. consorts. Saw the steam-barge docker Tornand conlug at Detour. Touched at Mackinac, Point St. ignace, and St. Helena, and arrived at Chicago midnight of the 2d. NOTES FROM A LOG.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

PORT HURON, Mich., July 3.—Down—Props R.
Holland, Mayflower, Asia, India, Inter-Ocean and consort, Emma Thompson and barges; schrs Clay-ton Belle, New Dominion, Sophia Minch, Alvina,

ton Belle, New Dominion, Sopus Ango, Montpelier.

Lip—Props Champlain, Newburgh, Arctic, Sanitac, Jenness and barges, Burnside and barges, Elmira and barges, Raleigh and consort: schrs F. J. King. Mary Battle, Canada, Sweden, Homer, Lacerne, Thomas Quayle, C. P. Minch, Pulsski, Parana, Marco Polo, A. Muir.

Wind northeast, fresh; weather stormy.

LAKE FREIGHTS. CRICAGO, July 3.—There was a moderate inquiry for vessels, and room was engaged for about 140,000 bu corn, chiefly to Buffalo, at unchanged rates. The Buffalo rate was 1%@2c, the outside rates. The Bollaio rate was 14,422, the outside for small craft, though carriers were asking the same for large vessels. The schr M. Copely takes corn to Kingston, the J. M. Hutchinson corn to Buffaio at 1½c, and the barge Kershaw corn through. In the afternoon the schrs Baldwin and Bruce were taken for 84,000 bu corn to Buffalo at 1½c, and probably the Ætna for 22,000 bu corn to do, making capacity of the day almost 250, 000 bu.
Schr Truman Moss goes to Menominee at \$1. 12%

MORE CANAL SCHOONERS WANTED Mr. Bell, a prominent vessel-owner of Brock-ville, Canada, was in the city yesterday, and stated that he would probably require three canal schoon-ers to carry timber to Europe, and bring coal back. He is en route to Lake Superior, and on his return will be able to tell definitely whether he will need the vessels. When asked why he would bring coal from Scotland to Canada, when American mines were so near and freights so low, he explained the wherefore by saying that the coal of Scotland was superior to that obtained in this country for gas-making purposes, and it was to be used in the manufacture of that article.

THE CANAL. BRIDGEPORT, July 3.—Arrived—Gypsy Queen, Chillicothe, 6, 100 bu corn; prop Victor, Chilli-cothe, 4, 800 bu corn; prop Montank, Lockport, Cleared—Lockport, Lockport, 6,300 bu wheat;
Beile France, Morris, 49,834 ft lumber.
BRIDGEPORT, July 3.—Arrived—Daydawn, Lasalle, 6,100 bu corn; prop Montank, Lockport, 4,411 bu wheat; Anarew Jackson, Lockport, 1,599 ft lumber; Phænix, Lockport, 2,703 posts.

ALIEN WRECKERS.

The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury at Washington writes to an official at Windsor, Ont., thus: "Vessels ashore in American waters pass into the hands of United States Customs anthorities, and cannot be taken possession of by alien wreckers." The same regulation precisely applies to vessels in Canadian waters, consequently they cannot be taken possession of by "alien wreckers."—Toronto Globe, July 2.

Capt. Mike Driscoll, it appears, was not satisfied with the management or workings of the Union Towing Association, and yesterday withdrew his tug, the George B. McClellan, from that organization. He intends to run independently in future, believing that he can command more towage and make more money by that course.

ALMOST UNANIMOUS. ALMOST UNANIMOUS.

The signature of nearly every grain vessel-owner in the Chicago district has been obtained to the agreement to tie up the surplus tonnage and pool the earnings of that in commission. A meeting to select delegates to attend the Buffalo meeting will be held in due season.

SAFELY OVER THE OCEAN. SAFELY OVER THE OCEAN.

A cablegram was received by Capt. J. L. Higgle
yesterday, from Capt. Hatch, announcing the safe
arrival of the canal schr Mary L. Higgle at
Queenstown, Ireland, where she will await orders
for the disposition of her cargo of deals. She was
eighteen days in making the passage—one smore
than the City of Manitowoc.

THE MAGNOLIA. THE MAGNOLIA.

The schr Magnolia was towed from her moorings on the south end of Wells street bridge to the north end, where she will receive a new jibboom and repairs, preparatory to going into the lumber trade under Command of Capt. Britt Brewer, who is to have an interest in her.

ERIE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. Special Dispatca to The Ivicume.

Entr. Pa., July 3. — Arcivals—Props R. J. Hackett, Philadelphia, Winslow; schr William McGregor. Departures—Props Mary Jarecki, Egyptian, David Ballentine; schrs Pelican and Alex. B. Moore, all coal-laden for Chicago. MILWAUKEE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Milwaukez, Wis., July 3.—Chartered, schi

Collector Jones has officially notified the Captains of the steamers making excursions that he will station officers at each boat to see that the lay relating to the darrying of passengers is regarded.

NAVIGATION NOTES. Curcaso—There are at Miller's dry-docks for calking the schrs Dick Somers, Ida, and Negaunes... Dr. Truman W. Miller has been appointed Superintendent of the Marine Hospital, vice Dr. the schr Lymin Davis, died at the Marine Hospital last Sanday.... The Negaunes, now on the looks at Miller's dry-dock, shows a "dig" on her bottom that looks as if she went over the Lime Kiln obstructions... The programms of the various excursion steamers for to-day will be found in another column.... will be found in another column....
The yacht Harry Burke, which arrived Monday, is lying in Illinois Central slip "C." She will probably be sold and kept here.... Commodore Bradley salled on his ernise in the lan yeasteday for Michigan City and other ports... The stmr Alpem left last evening with a large number of passengers on board bound for the regatta at Grand Haven. She will make excursions between that port and Muskegon to day....
The stmr Messenger leaves for Benton Harbor on an extursion trip at 6 o'clock this morning from the foot of Wahash avenue and returns at 8 p. m. A celibration is to take place at that port... Capt. W. H. Cabot, an experienced lake and occun navigator, is in the city on a visit to friends. He has been engaged in running the stmr Ren McCallock, a boat similar to the John Sherman, from New York to New Haven...
The schr H. P. Baidwin, belonging to the estate of the late Capt. English, and which has been lying in ordinary at the foot of Sonth LaSalle street for a long time, was towed to an elevator to get a cargo of corn yesterday. Tills is her second trip this season.

Others Ports—Fort Colborne is to have two cargo of corn yesterday. This is her second trip this season.

O'REEN FORTS—Fort Colborne is to have two highthouses... A fog bell is wanted in Goderich harbor... The \$500 yacht race between the Gypsy, of Hamilton, and the Natie Gray, of Belleville, has again failen through... Two barges recently has again failen through... Two barges recently sailed from Perry Sound harbor with 1,200,000 feet of lumber for Tonawands... The shipments from Saginaw River for June were: Lumber, 87,700,000 feet, of which 58,500,000 feet were from Bay City; inth, 7,800,000; shingles, 32,000,000; staves. 1,500,000; hoops, 6,500,000; timber, 365,000 onbis feet.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

night:

ARRYALS—Starre Corona, St. Joe, mustreer, Sheboy gan, Manfrowce, sundries: Aipens, Nuskegon, sun dries. Fropa Richmond, Buffalo, sundries: Laurence, Ogdonsburg, sundries; Badger State, Buffalo, sun dries; City of Duluth, Duluth, sundries; Messenger Bentom Harbor, sundries; Stayier, St. Joe, sandries China, Buffalo, sundries; Tempest, White Lake, sun dries; Riverside, South Huron, musdries; G. P. Heath, Sangatuck, sundries; Tempest, White Lake, sun dries; Riverside, South Huron, musdries; G. P. Heath, Sangatuck, sundries; C. H. Ketchum, Buffalo, coal Clematis, Pethigo, towing, Schra Mary McVea, Sundries; C. H. Ketchum, Buffalo, coal Clematis, Pethigo, towing, Schra Mary McVea, Sundries; C. H. Ketchum, Buffalo, coal Clematis, Pethigo, Lowing, C. Towindes, Marinette, Lumber, Advance, Muskegon, lumber, Muskegon, lumber; Minerya, Muskegon, lumber; Minerya, Muskegon, lumber; Little Beile, White Lake, lumber; Montank, Norwood, lumber; G. R. Johnson, Muskegon, lumber; Little Beile, White Lake, lumber; Rights, Muskegon, lumber; Jigaria, Muskegon, lumber, Jigaria, Muskegon, lumber, Jigaria, Jimber, Jigaria, Jimber, Jigaria, Jimber, Jimbe

The state of the s

COMMERCIAL

LIVE-STOCK.

Total 4.600 34.657
Same time last week 7,763 30.018
Shipments 888 4.017 Total. 4.800 30.857 498
Same time last week. 7.783 30.016 1.310
Shipments-Monday. 508 4.017
CATTLE—For good to choice grades, suited to the wants of the Eastern markets, there was an increased inquiry and a firmer market, but for the poorer qualities the demand was unimproved, and prices were scarcely better this at the close of last week. Not enough of she former descriptions were offered to satisfy the demand, and the few on sale were taken at an advance of 20630c per 100 fbs. The change for the better in the tone of the instrict for cattle was due to small receipts and to the fact that the markets below have taken an upward turn. Sales ranged from \$2.506.2.60 for poor lots, to \$8.1566.50 for choice grades, with the bulk of the business at \$2.7063.00 for sative cows said Texas through cattle, and at \$6.0066.00 for shipping grades. The market closed stealy, QUOVATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded stears weighing 1, 450
has and upwards. QUOVATIONS.

Syears to 5-year-old steers, weighing 1, 450
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 600 to 1,500 hs.
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 800 to 1,500 hs.
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,600 hs.
Stock And Scalway steers. 40062.

As. Price. 16... 4s. Price. 16... 4s. Price. 16... 4s. 1s. 16... 4s. 16... 4s. 16... 4s. 16... 4s. 16... 4s. 16... 4s. 1s. 16... 4s. 16... 4s. 16... 4s. 16... 4s. 16... 4s. 16... 4s. 1s. 16... 4s. 16... 4s. 16... 4s. 16... 4s. 16... 4s. 16... 4s. 1s. 16... 4s. 16... 4s. 16... 4s. 16... 4s. 16... 4s. 16... 4s. 1s. 16... 4s. 16... 4s. 16... 4s. 16... 4s. 16... 4s. 16... 4s. 1s. 16... 4s. 16... 4s. 16... 4s. 16... 4s. 16... 4s. 16... 4s. 1s. 16... 4s. 16.

OGS—Were active and 5&10c higher, closing firm at 60%. To for common to prime light weights, and 60%. Of for poor to choice heavy. The supply was re than 6,000 head less than reported for Monday, by noon most of the suaff had changed owners, as were principally at \$4.004.75. Skips and infermixed lots sold at \$4.004.50, and cuils at \$3.006.5. Among the day's sales were the following:

cording to quality.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, July 3.—CATTLE—Receipts, 900; for the week, 6,868; market dull; prices declined 10@15c on opening quotations of the week; best grades disposed of yesteriay; sales 40 cars, quotable: Butchers' and medium grades shippers, 84.80@800; light steers, 84.306.4.85; stockers, bost, 85.35; cows and helicers, 83.75; cows and helicers, 84.75; cows and helicers, 84.7

spring lambs, \$6.0037.00.

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—Hoos—Steady and unchanged \$4.3034.55.

CATCLE—Quiet and unchanged; demand light; choice shipping steers, \$6.3536.50; good do. \$5.2595.75; light, \$4.37464.62; fair grass natives, \$4.0034.50; strong Texans, \$2.2568.50.

RECKINSTS—Hogs, 1, 100: cattie, 1,000.

CINCINNATI, July 3.—Hoos—Steady and firm; common, 4.2504.50; light, \$4.6034.75; packing, \$4.452.450; light, \$4.4034.75; light, \$4.6034.75; packing, \$4.452.450; light, \$4.6034.75; packing, \$4.452.450; light, \$4.6034.75; packing, \$4.452.450; light, \$4.6034.75; light, \$4.6034.75; packing, \$4.452.450; light, \$4.6034.75; light, \$

LUMBER. Week, Week, Jan. 1, 1876. 1878. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1877. 1879 
 Receipts
 Week
 

DRY GOODS

There is nothing new to be said of the market for domestic dry goods. The quier heretefore noted remains undisturbed, nor has saything occurred to interrupt the steadiness of values. For the time of year the volume of business for the week quite equaled the expectations of all reasonable holders, exceeding, as it did, the amount of sales accomplished during the corresponding period in past seasons. The market is firm, both for woolen and cotton productions, stocks of which have rarely been so light as at the present moment. As no price-changes have taken piace since our report of a week ago, we omit quotations.

NEW YORK, July 3.—Business very light with package-homes, and jobbing trade duit; cottus goods steavy, and some makes chevious are advanced, wool flamnels well sold up, and several grades are selling at an advance of about 5 per cent on opening prices.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, July 3.—Gold opened and closed at 105%, with sales in the interim at 105%. Borrow-ing rates, 1@2. Loans were also made flat and st 124% in greenbacks and 118 in gold. Silver coin,

MONETARY.

Railroad bonds were generally firm, except Ohio & Mississippi seconds, which declined I per cent. State seculities were quiet.

The stock market was extremely dull, but gen-The stock market was extremely dull, but genally strong and higher, with the chief advance in Hanibal & St. Joe preferred and the coal shares. Transactions were only 71, 000 shares, of which 8, 000 were New York Central, 13, 000 Lake Shore, 3, 000 Rock Island, 3, 000 St. Paul preferred, 4, 000 belaware & Hudson, 8, 000 St. Joes, 10, 000 Lackswanns, 11, 000 Morris & Essex, and 5, 500 Western Union.

Eackswanna, 11,000 Morris & Essex, and 5,1 Western Umon.
Money market easy at 1@2.
Prime mercantile paper, 3@5.
Customs receipts, \$187,000.
The Assistant-Treasurer disbursed \$809,000.
Clearings, \$15,000,000.
Produce exports for the week, \$4,000,000.
Sterling, firm; actual business, long, 487;
hort 4808.

Coupons, '81.... New Coupons, '87... Coupons, '68... New 5a... Coupons W. 103% Coupons.
Coupons, W. 103% Coupons.
Coupons, W. 1114

New Sa. 1114

New Sa. 1114

Western Union 88% C. C. C. & I.
Quicksilver 14 New Jersey Central.
Quicksilver 15 New Jersey Central.
Quicksilver 16 New Jersey Central.
Quicksilver 17 New Jersey Central.
Quicksilver 18 New Jersey Central.
Work Island.
New Jersey 18 New Jersey Central.
Mariposa. 19 New Jersey Island.

NEW OBLEANS.
NEW OBLEANS.
NEW OBLEANS.
NEW OBLEANS.
NEW OBLEANS.
Sight exchange on New York by premium.
Sterling exchange, bankers' bilis, 513.

LONDON, July 3.—Consols, money and 10-40s, July 3.—Consols, money and account, 94 5-16.
United States Bonds—65s, 105%; '67s, 106%; 10-40s, 109%; new 5s, 108%;
New York Central, 87; Erie, 6%; preferred, 15; Illinois Central, 52%.
Panis, July 3.—Rentes, 106f 80c.

FOREIGN CITIES.

2, 26s 6d.

GRAIN-Wheat-Spring, No. 1, 12s 30; No. 2, 11s; white, No. 1, 12s 1d; No. 2, 11s 10d; club, No. 1, 12s 8d; No. 2, 12s 2d. Corb-22s 3d; No. 2, 23s 6d.

PROVISIOSS-PORK, 50s. Lard. 48s 6d.

LIVERNOOI, July 3-2p, m.—Weather fair.

BERADSTUFFS—Quiet and Steady. Corn firmer at 28s 33d32s 6d.

EMB SUSPEMB GGL.

LITERFOOL. July 3—Latest.—Cotton—Quiet but steady; 63-18@64dcl. sales, 5.000, bales; export and speculation, 500; American, 5.000.

Yarns and fibrics at Manchester quiet but steady.

Barapetuys—Wheat—Receipts for three days, 25.COO quarters; American, 17,000; California white wheat, 11s 10d@12s 14; do club, 12s 2d@12s 8d; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 11s@12s 2d. Corn—Western mixed, 2ss 3d@2ss 6d. Oats—American, 3s@3s 6d.

Barley—American, 2s 6d. Peas—Canadian, 37s 6d.

Cloves—Sexe—American, 45s 6d.

Cloves—Sexe—American, 45s 6d.

Cheese—Fine American, 53s.

Bacon—Long-clear, 33s 6d; short do, 33s.

TALLOW—American, 40s 6d.

PRYSONEWS—Spring, 8s 6d; refined, 11s 6d.

LINSEND GII.—28s.

RESIN—Common, 5s@5s 6d; pale, 13s.

Sprints of Turrentine—24s.

London, 11s. 2.—Persoleus—Redned, 105(@1056).

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—24s.
ANTWERP, July & -PETROLEUM-27%!. AMERICAN CITIES.

AMERICAN CITTES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York, July 3.—Grain—Better inquiry was reported for spring wheat, almost wholly on export account, at generally stronger though irregular prices; winter wheat in more request, partly on speculation; steady rates, sales 88,000 bu, of which No. 2 red Western, August delivery, of 8,000 bu at \$1.45, and 8,000 bu at \$1.45,000 bu for export at an advance of %61c per bu, closing firmly at the improvement on moderate offerings; sales 208,000 bu for all deliveries, of which 175,000 bu for early delivery, mixed coru ungraded at \$55/8010, the latter for fancy, chiefly 508,99c. Rye quoted steady on a moderate inquiry. No. 2 Western quoted at 75c for prime, with 10,000 bu reported sold at 75c, a car-lot went as low a 70c.

Provisions—Mess pork has been quite active for early delivery, almost wholly on export account, and chiefly for the West India market, at steady prices; sales 1,500 bris in lots for export at \$14.00,41.25; other kinds in more request; extra prime quoted at \$10.008 lo.50; for forward delivery here Western mess continued very dull, with July options quoted at the close at \$14.008,14.10; August, \$14.108,14.20; and \$50 bris choice at \$14.008,14.10; August, \$14.108,14.20; and \$14.008,14.10; August, \$14.108,14

69.05. 130 ice old at 59.05. closing at 59.15 asked; for forward delivery here moderately sought after, but stronger in price; sales 1,500 tes August at 59.156 9.1716.

WHITSAY—Dull and quoted weaker; \$1.13 bid, and \$1.13461.1348 sked.

SPEARS—Raw dull, but quoted firm, with fair to good refining Cuba at 99:6936c; refined sugars again quoted a shade easier on a restricted movement.

FREIGHTS—Tonnage for petroleum and grain cubte active, the business having been stimulated by the liberal offerings of accommodation and the readiness of shipmasters here and at the out ports to accept low figures, with a view to prompt placing of their vessels; in the berth freight line a freer movement has been reported, mainly in the way of shipments of grain and provisions for Liverpool; the engagements have been 24.000 by grain at 45d per standard but for London; 500 bris four at 22 per bri.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York, July 3.—Corrox—Quiet; 12.25612.3746c; futures July, 12.17612.18c; August, 12.18612.25c; September, 11.94611.95c; October, 11.54611.55c; Nevember, 11.32611.33c; Locaber, 11.34611.35c; Mirch, 11.74611.19c; February, 11.61611.83c; Mirch, 11.74611.19c; Teology, 13.161611.83c; Mirch, 11.74611.19c.

FLOUR—Quiet; medium held firmly; receipts, 7.000 bris; No. 2, \$3.0006.00; mper State and Western.

usry, 11.47@11.40c; Pebrusry, 11.61@11.63c; Mirch, 11.74@11.76c.
FLOUR—Quiet; medium held firmly; receipts, 7,009 bris; No. 2, 83.00es, 00; super State and Western, 25.50@4.00; common to good extra, 86.00@6.00; coort to choice, 86.63@7.00; faner, 87.00@0.00; extra Ohio, 86.25@8.50; 80.27.00; faner, 87.00@0.00; extra Ohio, 86.25@8.50; 85. Louis, 85.00@11.00.
Rye floor unchanged.
CORN-MIAL—Quiet but steady: Western, 82.50@3.25.
GRAIN—Whest—Receipts, 55.000 bu; more settlye; prices slightly in buyers favor; ungraded spring, 31.25
81.45; Northwestern do, 81.56; No. 2 Milwackee, 81.58; No. 1 Minnesota spring, 31.25
81.45; Northwestern do, 81.56; No. 2 Milwackee, 81.58; No. 1 Minnesota spring, 31.25
81.45; Northwestern do, 81.56; No. 2 Milwackee, 81.58; No. 1 Minnesota spring, 21.000 br; western mired, and unchanged. Mist do: Corn—Demand active and prices lave advanced; receipts, 122.000 br; Western mired, and 82.81c. 30.635c; white do, 40.6016.
Hors—Dull; yearlings, 40.8c; new Western capio.
Hors—Dull; yearlings, 40.8c; new Western dealer, 10.616; jobbing, 17.3224cc in gold. Super dell and unchinal, Molasses quiet; nominally unchanged. Hier sieady; moderate demand.
Parmotexus—Quiet but steady; crode, 84.6c; refuned. moterate demand.

Moterate dem

Sr. LOUIS Mo. July 3.—Corros—Quiet and unchanged.
FLOUIS—Easter; XX full, 37.0008.18; XXX four, 28.3558. Wheat surce and firm; No. 2 red full, 81.77 bid; No. 5 do, 81.70 cash; 81.55 July; 82.3581.27 August. Corn higher; No. 5 mixed, 45% 466.201.20 and 45% August. Corn higher; No. 5 mixed, 45% 466.201.20 and 45% August. Sc Spicember . Land quiet; Spicember in the consert; No. 5 mixed. Spicember; 10.20 mixed in the consert; No. 5 mixed. Spicember; 10.20 mixed in the consert; No. 5 mixed. Spicember; 10.20 mixed in the consert; No. 5 mixed. Spicember; 10.20 mixed in the consert; No. 5 mixed. Spicember; 10.20 mixed in the consert; No. 5 mixed. Spicember; 10.20 mixed in the consert; No. 5 mixed. Spicember; 10.20 mixed in the consert; No. 5 mixed in the consert; No. 5 mixed in the consert; No. 5 mixed in the consert in the conservation of the consert in the consert in the consert in the conservation of the consert in the consert

SciOlde. 25; Extra process of St. COMB. 50; high grace control of Pennsylvania do, Su. COMB. 50; high grace control of St. Comber. 62, 2004. 25. Rye nominal; 70:6752. 25; amber. 82, 20:64. 25. Rye nominal; 70:6752. Corn steady; white Western. 45:6432; mixed. 43:6450; Pennsylvania white, 46:6450; Pennsylvania white, 46:6450; Pennsylvania white, 46:6450; Provisions—Quiet and unchanged. Butter—Market dull; new western extra 16:6150. Curren—Stready; Western. 86:650. Econ—Quiet. Western. 18:6160. Patriolaux—Market dull; refined. 121/40; crude. 2 Whitsky—Firm; Western. 51.13.

OUR-Market dull: extra. \$5.25@5.50; fam 007.05. A No. 1, 58.00@8.50; famey, 58.00@10.4 AIN-Wheat quiet bot frem; white, \$1.00; and 0:red, \$1.30. Corn-Market dull; white, \$4.0; and 42c. Outs-Market dull; white, 450; min ASc.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; \$13.75614.00. Bulk mes

Market dull; shoulders, 556c; clear rh. 756576;
Bacon—Market dull; shoulders, 556656c; clear riSige. Hanns—Sugar-cured quiet and unchanged. Lai
guiet; choice leaf, tieres, 10631046.

WHISKT—Firmer; \$1.08.

WHISET-Firmer; \$1.08.

CINCINNAT. O., July 3.—COTTON—Quiet; 1186.
FLOUS—Quiet and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat caser; red. \$1.7581.90; new white
Tennessee soid at \$1.7581.85. Corn in good demand:
508520. Oats dul; a shade lower: 206430. Rye duli:
68c. Bariey dull and nominal.
Provisions—Fork in fair demand; \$18.50; held at
\$13.75. Prime steam lard nominal; current make in
good demand at \$8.4084.85%; twite, 95621c. Bulk
meats quiet but firm; 56; 7c; 7560. Basun firm; 3648.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Corn to New York, 456.

MILWAUKER, July3.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2 Milwaukes, 15.05; July 3.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2 Milwaukes, 15.05; July, 21.496; A96;; August. 81.279, 1.278. Corn quiet: No. 2, 48%; Oats firm; No. 2, 514c. By scarce and firm; No. 1, 47%; Baricy quiet and unchanged; No. 2 Chicago spring, 70c.

PROVENIOUS—Dull and mominal.

PROVENIOUS—Dull and mominal.

COU but. cotta, 6, 500 but; rye, 425 bu; bariey, 560 bu; Bullyments—Flour, 5,000 bris; wheat, 2,500 bu; cota, 5,1,000 bu; but; oats, 51,000 bu; bariey, 36,000 bu.

No Board to—morrow, 36,000 bu.

No Board to-morrow.

NEW ORLEANS, July 3.—OATS—Dull, weak, and lower; Gaicen. 48c.
Others unchanged.

OSWEGO, July 3.—GRAIN—Whest quiet; No. 2 Milwalkes club, \$1.68. Corn unchanged.

PROSILL, July 2.—HIGHWINES—Firm at \$1.07%; sales, 180 bris.

COTTON.

MORILE, July S.—COTTON—Quiet; unchanged; middling, 11½6; net receipta, 20 bales; salea, 200; chastwise, 10.

GALVESTON. July S.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 11½6; net receipta, 55 bales; salea, 151; constwise, 1.

CRARLESTON, July S.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 11½6; net receipta, 127 bales; salea, 73.

SAVANNAII, July S.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 11½6; net receipta, 2 bales; salea, 2.

NEW ORLEA NS, July S.—COTTON—Inactive and lower; sales, 1,630 bales; low middling, 11½6; middling, 11½6; 11½6; good middling, 11½6; middling, 11½6; 11½6; good middling, 11½6; middling, 11½ COTTON.

TURPENTINE.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, C., July 3. PRIECLEUM-Market quiet and stendy; quotations unchanged; standard white, 110

DUST TO DUST.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 3.—The funeral of the late Bishop M. de Saint Palais took place at Vincennes to-day. The great bell of the Cathedral began tolling at 6 a.m., and continued its solemn notes until half-past 9, when the funeral cortege appeared. It was composed of nearly 300 priests and religious recluses preceding a plumed hearse, drawn by six black horses, housed with cloths of black, and followed by carriages containing the following eminent prelates: The Most Rev. Archbishop Purcell, of Checimsti; the Rt.-Rev. Bishop Ballis, of Alton, Ill.; the Rt.-Rev. Bishop Dwenger, of Fort Wayne; the Rt.-Rev. Bishop Spaulding, of Peoria, and the Rt.-Rev. Bishop Foley, of Chicago, with orders and socialities from Terre Haute, Evansville, Indianapolis, and various points in this vicinity, Vincennes to-day. The great bell of the Cat Rt.-Rev. Bishop Foley, of Chicago, with orders and sodalities from Terre Haute, Evansville, Indianapolis, and various points in this vicinity, and citizens to the number of 10,000. The cortege began its solemn march from the chapel of St. Rose, where the remains of the departed Bishop have remained in state since Friday last, along Church street to Ninth, out Fifth to Brosdway, down Broadway to Second, and thence to the church. The immense procession illed the last-named beautiful street from the point of entrance ou Broadway to the cathedral door. During its occupancy of this street excellent photographs and views of the imposing pageant were obtained for the illustrated papers. The cathedral was tastefully draped in mourning, and througed with people long before the hour appointed for the services. High mass for the dead was celebrated by the venerable Archbishop Purcell in full dress. The oration by Rt.-Rev. Bishop Dwenger, of Fort Wayne, was a masterpiece of cloquence. At the conclusion of the sermon the prayers for the dead, appointed to be said, were offered by the prelate, and the remains were borne to the vault beneath the altar and interred beside Bishops Brute and Basin, the first and third Bishops of Vincennes. Along the route of the procession all busifiess was suspended and many buildings draped in mourning.

Special Dispute to The Tribuse.

Special County Bar was held to-day to discuss candidates for the Judgeship of the Eleventh District,—McLean, Livingston, Iroquois, Kankakee, and Ford,—to be filled in August. They decided to call the Couvention at Chenoa, July 17, to nominate a candidate trespective of party, and will sak attorneys of other counties to co-operate. The straight Republican Convention is called to be held at Gilman July 18, but in Bloomington it is thought to be a failure. McLean County will send no delegates. Franklin P. Blades, of Watzeks, seems to be the coming man. L. E. Payson, of Pontiac, who was named as a possible candidate, to-day, before the Bar meeting, declared that he would not be a candidate.

TEMPERANCE.

Special Dispute to The Tribuna.

Minnapolis, Minn., July 3.— Doutney, temperance reformer, had a Reform Club procession in this city this afternoon. About 2,000 persons were in the procession. He has been laboring in the cause in this city about three weeks.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of J. W. Doans & Co. has this day expired by limitation, Mr. A. E. Goodrich estiring from the firm.

JOHN W. DOANE,

ALBERT E. GOODRICH.

Chicago, June 30, 1877. . FINANCIAL.

PUTS AND CALLS.

MAGNOLIA BALM.

BEAUTY:

Secret of a Fair Face

[ORIGINAL]

A Romance of Reality-The Devices of the Queens of Society...How Plain Fentures are Made Attractive, and the Blemishes of Nature are Hidden by the Witchery of Art...An Interest-

In our climate, and owing to American modes of life, not one woman possesses that best book of asture—a fair complexion; a gift without which there can be no real beauty.

There is no use of repining, because it is so. The sensible thing, under the circumstances, is to see how the defect may be overcome.

Clearly, in this matter, Art must be called upon to supply what Nature has denied.

Does a fair reader ask, How?

To reveal that very secret is the purpose of this article.

"What can't be cured need not be endured." In this case. An adroit chemist, named Hagan,

in this case. An adroit chemist, named Hagan, has provided an infallible means of making the plainest face radiant, and of overcoming all the defects which, without his invention, often maks life a long martyrdom to ladies of society. Mr. Hagan's

Magnolia Balm

Is certainly one of the most marvelous and useful products of modern science. The united testimony of thousands of ladies reveals the fact that the Magnotta Batar is a sure device for creating a pure and blooming complexion. It conceals all natural blemistics in the most surprising and effective manner.

It removes all roughness, cruptions, redness, blotches, freckles, and tan, with magical power. It drives away all evidences of fatigue and excitements.

It drives away all evidences of fatigue and excitement.

It makes the plainest face beautiful.

It gives the complexion a dazzling purity, and makes the neck, face, and arms appear graceful, rotund, and plume.

It makes a matron of 35 or 40 look not more than 20 years old, and changes the rustle maidea into a cultivated city belle.

The Magnolia Baim remove all blemishes and concests every drandock to beauty; and, while it is as harmless as water, it is so life-like in its effects that the closest observer cannot desire its use.

Ladies who value personal attractions, and who hope to make themselves attractive to the lords of creation, can make an absolute certainty of it by using Hagan's Magnolia Balm; and we know of no other way, if they require any kind of cosmetic at all, in which they can be certain of it. It is the cheapest preparation in the world, all things considered, and may be had at any drug store.

GOOD GOOD mody compounds, in covered or opage bottles, called Hair Bestorers," ctc, They only paint and daub the hair fer the time; and they are poisons likely to breed paralysis and brain diseases.

FOR THE BALD Turn from them with loathing, and trent your hair with the pure, clean restorative, LYON'S KATHAIRON. This reliable old preparation does not paint the hair and finally BALD BALD GRAY destroy it, but brings it back GRAY to new life by nature's own GRAY process. The Kathairon costs only 50 cents for a large bottle.

PROPOSALS. Proposals for Army Supplies.

sempany proposals for that articles be fundication to this of a. M. P. SMALL.

Byt. Brig. Gen. and C. S. PROPOSALS
For the Erection of a Chemical Laboratory
for the I linois Industrial University at Urbana, Hl. :

Urnana, HI.;

Bids will be reserved for the above purpose by the Trustees of the said University on Tuesday, the 10th day of July, 1877, at the University, Urbana, HI.

Plans and secilections will be at the office of their consulting architect. Chicago, Hi., Mr. J. M. Van Osdell, 4t Charket., from June 7s to July 18, 1877.

The Trusteen reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

President of the Board of Trusteen.

Unnawa, H., June 6, 1877. EDUCATIONAL

HOWLAND SCHOOL. For Advanced Education of Toung Womes, St UNION SPRINGS on Carues Lake, Control Especially attractive are homelike institution. Program-ted and collectate departments. Read for directlary specially all active as noncents, head for directlar, and collectate departments. Send for directlar, President—HENRY HARTSHORN S. B. D., A. M. Vice President—H. ANNA WYTHE.

Mt. Holyoke Plan. The twenty-third year will com-mence Sept. 1, 1877. Board, Tultion, Fuel, and Lights, \$170 per same in. Rene for Carloque to HELEN PEABODY, Principal. CHECARAY INSTITUTE 1537 is 1539 Spruce-st., Philad's, For Young Lides and Mines. Seepens Toursday, 20. Roard, and tuition in Latin. English, and Fre-per smatth, 400. French is the language of the lity. MADAME D'HERVILLY, Princip Chicago Summer Institute
to Prepare at identa for College, litch-School, or highr grides of Grammar School or for Kraminastion for
productions can discusse, with open in the Chicago Law
school Buttleng, 77 and 70 Scath Chark 42, July 2.

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PRESBYTE

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[By Cable to The C LONDON OFFICE OF T SALISBURY STREET, W. Presbyterian Council to-day. The opening so Prof. Flint, of Edin Rev. Samuel Irensons Pri York Observer, read the ! PRESETTERIANISM IN

The foundation of the Council is now convened was laid in the first central and in the first central. It was one of the Jesus Christ being the ctrack through successive whatever is beneficent progress of the Gespel. Science, civilization, and its path illustrious, and power but in the good of. The work assigned to fin the fewest possible wo ume, and that must be is of it,—an outline of Funited States of America it is common to begin in America with in America with
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The reformed churches more than all that of Ho World the blood and by powerful element in the The Dutch planted, in I first strictly Presbyterian to this day. From and thon of 1088, Scotland and sent to our aboves the tinctive form to that which has been to the ret the backbone is to a man byterians settled chiefly byterians settled chiefs, Maryland. The oldest chis that of Rehoboth, in a 1090. Freehold and Wowere born in 1093, and church in Philadelphia, I as 1705-6, the Presbyter mother of us all, was fester in it but one was a Four Presbyteries were this one, and then they other same name, but it churches in New Jersey. byterians settled el Maryland The olde the same name, but churches in New Jersey Whitefield's visit, in 17 the two were re-ti which continued to be authority until the sept ment of the mother co Assembly was constituted of the Church of Our Presbyteranism the restless, and PINALLY I when the country was used the Church of Englands are the Church of Scotistory of the United been written separat Britain. Bishop Hornunquestionably in the wedded was he to the ored to fashion the Partestant churches.

Lord Macaulay that "the first voice all connecame, not from the P mor the Dutch of New Virginia, but from trians." Americans have a more as a more and the first and the cost of statue of the Rev. Jo Presbyterian elergymonly elergyman amour Deelaration of It that holds in our hist that of "Magna Cha" Presbyterians is A capacity for division Scotland or elsewher of men, and set in town way. Always reinced; but never co Willing at any tirrend rather than to We have a tradition to dissolve all

friend rather than to We have a tradition ian fathers in S prayed: "Grant, right, for thou know Some of our Prest spring of divisions I being formed by would preserve the bles of their disting land. Others have our own ecclesiastic present time TEN INDEPENDE General Assembly General Assembly Reformed (Dutch Reformed (Germa United Presbyteri Associate Reform Symod of the Ref General Symod of Chürch; Welch Calvenistic Camberland Prest The Presbyterias bas 4,744 ministers has 4,744 min fiembers in com

tis foreign mission logical seminaries. 578 students. The Presbyteria ministers, 1,304 bers; and hat yes the support of t Two theological Two theological sors and 100 stude eign missions, wiresenting the Chamerica, and Me The United Presisters, 758 church tributions to the year, \$373,673, naries, with nines The Reformed isters, 506 church its contributions its contribution its 900 laborers India, and Japa naries, with B

India, and Japa naries, with a dents.

The Welsh P known as the C growth of the under Wesley Calvinistic in de-called Methodist isters, 155 church gave last year of Gospel.

The Reformed Synod, has twen congregations.

The Reformed ministers, 106 ministers, 106
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THE CHICAGO TRIBUTE; WEDNERDAY, JULY A 1977.

THE POWER THE CHICAGO TRIBUTE IN THE POWER THE

The climax will be capped in the evening by letting off fireworks.

Mount Forest is to have a lawn-party' fireworks, and a hop at the hotel in the evening. There will also be a boat-race on Willow-Spring Lake.

At the Oakland House, on the Drexel Boulevard, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will serve a lunch, including ice-cream, cake, lemonade, etc., for the benefit of their institution at 904 Cottage Grove avenue.

At Riverdale there is to be a genuine blowout, at which C. H. Dalton will preside. The Hon. C. L. Easton and F. A. Herring will let loose the famous bird of freedom, and C. H. Harrington will read the Declaration of Independence, the Dalton Glee Club furnishing the music.

Mrs. B. C. Ernest will give a lawn-party, and there will be a basket-picnic on the lake shore.

12:70 p. m., leave a second time at 2:30 p. m. and return at 6 p. m., and depart at 8 p. m. arrive at 12 m. Music will be furnished by Second Regiment brass and string bands, a and return at 6 p. m., and depart at 8 p. m. and arrive at 12 m. Music will be furnished by the Second Regiment brass and string bands, under Prof. 8. J. Dean. The Peerless has such an ample and unobstructed cabin that those desiring to dance will have excellent facilities for it. Refreshments may be had on the steamer, but no liquor will be sold. Roundtrip tickets have been placed at 50 cents each, and children's tickets at 26 cents.

The steamer John Sherman, a vessel adapted especially for the excursion business, will make regular trips out on the lake and to South Chicago during the day and evening. Her dock is at Chrik street bridge.

Commodore Cox announces that his trim little steamer, Ben Drake, will make two excursions from Clark street bridge to South Chicago, leaving at 9 a. m. and returning at 12:30 p. m., and departing again at 2 o'clock and returning at 7 p. m.

The Lady Washington, a new pleasure steamer, will leave Clark street bridge for South Chicago at 7:30 and 11, and Lake Front at 8 and 11:30. The last trip from South Chicago will be made at 7 o'clock in the evening.

The steamer City of Duluth will make three excursions on the lake during the day and evening.

The little steam yacht Pet will carry those who desire to go peach shing to the Government pier every fifteen minutes from the break-water, opposite the Exposition Building.

The Bret Harte, a snug little steam wast under Cant. Blewett, will make frequent telps from Clark street bridge to the crib and Lincoln Park.

The Steamer Mary will also run to Lincoln Park.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON EXCHANGE

NEW ORLEANS COTTON EXCHANGE. NEW ORLEANS, July & The Cotton Ex-change will be closed on the 4th and 5th.

AMUSEMENTS. THOMAS SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERTS

THEO. Every Night. THOMAS

GALA DAY! AFTERNOON and EVENING.

Imposing Musical, Military, and Civic Ceremonies, celebrating the 101st National Independence Day. AFTERNOON, 1 O'CLOCK Promenade Concert, full Military Band

EXHIBITION DRILL, CO. C. Reading Declaration of Independence by the Hon. Leonard Swett.
Address by the Hon. Emery A. Storrs.
Concert by Theo. Thomas Orchestra.
The BOARD OF ALDEKMEN and CITY OFFICIALS have been invited to attend, and the MAYOR to pre-side during the civic ceremonics.

MEMORIAL CONCERT, 8 P. M. When Mr. Thomas and his Unrivaled Orchestra will I

GRAND CHORUS, WM. L. TOMLINS Conductor, in rendering the impressive programme with which Mr. Thomas insugarated the CENTEN-NIAL EXPOSITION, including the first perform-mos in the West of Dadley Buck's Centennial Cantant and Whittier's Centennial Hymn. Illuminated Garden

MAGNIFICENT PROGRAMME. GALA PERFORMANCE. For the convenience of those wishing to enjoy the music undisturbed, a limited number of RESERVED SEATS will be sold at the Exposition Building for the afternoon without extra charge, and for the evening afternom wisacst the control of the PRIDAY-Popular programme, Saturday night, copular programme.

BASE-BALL. The Chicago Club,

Carpenter & Sheldon, Managers.

The Boston Club, Who are now leading in this year's League Contes THE GAMES WILL BE ON Wednesday, July 4, and Thursday, July 5.

Ample sesting espacity for 10,000 people will be provided. Reserved seats for each game, and admission tickets good for either game, are now on asie at the following pisses: SFALDING'S, 113 Randolph-st; KANTZLER & HARGIS, 118 SOUR Clark-st; CLAYTON & CO., 83 Madison-st; KANTZLER & HARGIS, Wabash-sa, and Twenty-second-st.

1,200 Reserved Seats Still for Sale at the Regular Price of 75 cts.

COTTON'S OPERA-HOUSE.

ANDERSONVILLE, ELLSWORTH ZOUAVES Successful personations and great hits of BEN COTTON, JAS. H. RENNIE, OHAS. H. WARD, A. H. WAGGENER, W. H. VREELAND, D. R. MIGNAULT, THE MISSES BARTEAU, and the excellent ELLSWORTH ZOUAVE QUARTETTE. Don't fall to secure your seats for the Fourth. Box Office open all day and evening. Grand Gala Matinee To-Day.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE. Our One Hundred and First Anniversary of Nation

1776. JULY 4TH. 1877.
Afternoon and Evening.
MR. H. A. WEBBER, The Taiented, Versattle Comedian, will produce for the first time in this country the new Sensational Comedy-Drama.

NIP AND TUCK!

Supported by J. W. Biaisdell and a strong cost of Chicago favorities. See small bills. Box-sheet now open. ADELPHI THEATRE.

J. H. HAVERLY......Proprietor & Manage GRAND FOURTH OF JULY
MATINES AND NIGHT.
Families' and Ladies' Matines 2:30.
Just the Way for this Holiday.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
Slavin's Uncle Tur's Cabin Timbs and Gengia Singers,
The Stars of 1:00 nights at Grand Opera-House, New
York City.
And Ladies' Nights. Thesire delightfully perfumed.
All Ladies' Nights. Thesire delightfully perfumed.
Matiness Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

AS FANCHON.

SHARPSHOOTERS' PARK. To Societies, Lodges, and Schools

The Shooting Park is now in beautiful condition, and can be rented for Fichics on reasonable terms by applying to OHN R. GARTENMANN.

AS Washington at. GAILHOAD TIME TABLE

Fullman Boiel Gars are run through below and Omaha, on the train leaving Chicas.

No other road runs Pullman or any quber hotel cars west of Chicaso.

Depot corner of Well and Kinzie-sta.

Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sta.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS LINE ricket offices 62 Clark-st. and at Kinzie-Street Des

CRICAGO. ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHI KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINE Union Depot, West Side, near Madison at. bridge Twenty-taird-ss. Tricket Office, 122 Randorph. Leave | Arrive Ramas City à Deuver Fast Ex \*13:50 p. m. \*8:50 p. k.
5t. Louis Springfield Ex.... 9:00 a. m. \*8:00 p. m.
5t. Louis Springfield & Texas 9:00 p. m. 5:00 p. m.
7:30 a. m. 5:00 p. m.
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CHICAGO. MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL BAILROAD Onion Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

opet, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-secon Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RATIROAD.
Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-ay., and Stripenshst., and Canal and Stripensh-sta. Ticket Office, to
Clark-st., and at depota.

Mail (via Main and Air Line)... \* 7:00 s. m. \* 6:35 p. m. Lay Express... \* 9:00 s. m. \* 7:40 p. m. Kalamatoo Accommodation... \* 8:45 p. m. \* 9:00 s. m. Atlantic Express (daily)... 5:15 p. m. § 8:04 s. m. Night Express (daily)... 5:15 p. m. § 8:04 s. m. Night Express (daily)... 5:00 p. m. \* 9:00 s. m. PITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY.

BALTIMORE & OHIO

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of rue-st. Ticket Offices: 85 Clark 4., Palmer Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sta., West Siese CHICAGO, BOCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILBOAD, Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sus. Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

Omaha Leaven with & Atch Ex \*\*10:13 a.m. \* 4:00 0 p. m. Peru Accommodation ... \*5:000 p. m. \* 6:5 5 a.m. Night Express ... ... ... \$10:00 p. m. 15 4:3 0 a.m.

RANKAKEE LINE.

From Central Depot, foot of Lake et.

Depart.

Depart.

Arrive.

Ind'nap'lla & Cinel'nati Day Ex

Indinapolis & Cin. Night Kx. 8:00 p. m. 7:30 a. m. 

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODETCH STEAMERS 

SCALES FAIRBANKS'

PAIRBANKS, MORBE & CO.
111 & 118 Lake St., Chicago.
Be careful to buy only the Genuities. SPECIAL NOTICE.

POR THIRTY YEARS The dark-ered and lovely daughters of Spanish-America have used Murrary & LANKAN'S FLORIDA WATHIN has their only cosmetic and toilet perfume. It is than nost fragrant, as well as the most lasting of all Florish waters, and possesses retreshing and invigorating propriets not contained in any other preparation of the third.

**Grand Union Hotel** 

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
THE LARGEST AND NOST ELEGANTLY-AP.
POINTED SUMMER BOTTEL IS the WORLD IS NOW
OPEN for the RECEPTION of GUESTE. SEASTORE RESORT.

PRANKIN HOUSE, Chillowrille, Phymouth, Man, stussed in a fine, breaty locality at the head of Physicality of the head of Physicality of the head of Physical House, and the properties of the properties of the head of Physical House, and the physical Hou THE CENTRE HOUSE, CAPE MAY, IS NOW JONE; renovated, attractive and removated. J. R. HERRINS, Proprietors.

MOTTLED GERMAN SOAP. WHEN BUYING BOAF PROCTER & GAMBLES

Mottled German There is None Better, OR MORE ECONOMICAL FOR PARTLY DAR

· PRESBYTERIANISM.

BALM.

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POSALS.

Army Supplies.

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REAGE, R. . June 20, 1877.

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OSALS Chemical Laboratory Instrial University at

Opening of the Pan-Presbyterian Council at Edinburg.

A Pas w by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Irenaeus Prime, of New York,

On the Subject of Presbyterianism in the United States of America.

A Document of Interest, Historically as Well as Theologically.

(By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.)

LONDON OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
SALISBURY STREET, W. C., July 3.—The Pan-Presbyterian Council convened at Edinburg to-day. The opening sermon was preached by Prof. Flint, of Edinburg University. The Rev. Samuel Irenaus Prime, editor of the New York Observer, read the following paper, on PRESBYTERIANISM IN THE UNITED STATES OF

The foundation of the Church whose General Council is now convened in this historic city was laid in the first century of the Christian cra.\* It was one of the acts of the Apostles, Jesus Christ being the chief corner-stone. Its track through successive ages is marked by whatever is beneficent and glorious in the progress of the Gospel. Religion, learning, art, science, civilization, and humanity have made its path illustrious, and no nation has felt its power but in the good of its people.

The work assigned to me is the presentation in the fewest possible words,—it deserves avolume, and that must be large to contain the half of it,—an outline of Presbyterianism in the United States of America.

It is common to begin the history of religion in America with

in America with

THE STORY OF THE PURITANS.

Of the 22,200 emigrants who came to New England before 1640, no less than 4,000 of them were Presbyterians. The early churches in Salem, Charlestown, Boston, and elsewhere had ruling Elders, while in 1646 the ministers, and an Elder from each church, met in Synod at Cambridge, Mass., and adopted the Confession of Faith of the Westminster Assembly of Divines.

Cambridge, Mass., and adopted the Confession of Faith of the Westminster Assembly of Divines.

The reformed churches of the Continent, and more than all that of Holland, gave to the New World the blood and brain which still form a powerful element in the Presbyterian Church. The Dutch planted, in 1619, in New York, the first strictly Presbyterian ehurch, and it remains to this day. From and after the British'revolution of 1638, Scotland and the north of Ireland sent to our shores the men who gave distinctive form to that Presbyterian Church which has been to the religion of America what the backbone is to a man. These stalwart Presbyterians settled chiefly in Pennsylvania and Maryland. The oldest church organized by them is that of Rehoboth, in Maryland, for med before 1690. Freehold and Woodbridge, in New Jersey, were born in 1663, and the first Presbyterian church in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1698. As early as 1705-6, the Presbytery in Philadelphia, the mother of us all, was formed, and every minister in it but one was from Scotland or Ireland. Four Presbyteries were formed, in 1716, out of this one, and them they constituted the Synod of the same name, but including ministers and churches in New Jersey and New York. After Whitefield's visit, in 1739, a division resulted in the formation of the Synod of New York, but the two were re-united in 1738, forming a Synod which continued to be the highest ecclesiastical authority until the separation from the Government of the mother country, when the General Assembly was constituted in 1788, after the model of the Church of Scotland.

Our Presbyterianism helped largely to make us restless, and

Assembly was constituted in 1788, after the model of the Church of Scotland.

Our Presbyterianism helped largely to make unrestless, and

FIRALLY REMELLIOUS, when the country was under the British Crown. If the Church of England hadesent all the colonists, shadory of the United States might never have been written separately from that of Great British. Bishop Horsely says: "Calvin was unquestionably in theory a republican. So wedded was he to this notion that he endeavored to fashion the government of all the Pedestant churches upon republican. So wedded was he to this notion that he endeavored to fashion the government of all the Pedestant churches upon republican principles." Hallan writes: "The School of Knox," he had the same proportion. The American Brand State of State

TEN INDEPENDENT PRESBYTERIAN ORGANIZA-TEN INDEPENDENT PRESBYTERIAN ORGANIZATIONS, VIZ.;
General Assembly (North);
General Assembly (South);
Reformed (Dutch);
Reformed (German);
United Presbyterian;
Associate Reformed Syned of the South;
Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church;
General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian
Church;

Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church;
General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church;
Welsh Calvenistic Methodist;
Camberland Presbyterian.
The Presbyterian General Assembly (North) has 4,744 ministers, 5,077 churches, with 533,210 fiembers in communion; and last year contributed for the support of the Gospel at home and abroad \$9,810,223—about \$10,000,000, or £2,000,000. It supports about \$1,000 persons in its foreign mission work. It has thirteen theological seminaries, with fifty-six Professors and 576 students.
The Presbyterian Church (South) has 1,700 ministers, 1,804 churches, with 112,183 members; and last year it contributed \$1,138,671 for the support of the Gospel at home and abroad. Two theological seminaries have eight Professors and 100 students. It sustains sixteen foreign missions, with seventy-five laborers, representing the Church in China, Greece, South America, and Mexico.
The United Presbyterian Church has 625 ministers, 798 churches, 77,414 mémbers. Its contributions to the cause of Christ in the past year, \$573,675. It has four theological seminaries, with ninety-seven students.
The Reformed (Dutch) Church has 548 ministers, 506 churches, and 74,600 members; and its contributions amount to \$1,082,840.16. And its 200 laborers are amount to \$1,082,840.16. And its 200 laborers are amount to \$1,082,840.16. And its 200 laborers are amount to \$1,082,840.16. And its 201 laborers are amount to \$1,082,8

India, and Japan. It has two technical carries with five Professors and seventy students.

The Welsh Presbyterian Church, usually known as the Calvinistic Methodst, is the outgrowth of the revival in England and Wales under Wesley and Whitfield. The Church is Calvinistic in doctrine, after Whitfield, and is called Methodist from Wesley. It has 119 ministers, 135 churches, with 9,139 members; and gave last year \$74,531.51 for the support of the Gospel.

The Reformed Presbyterian Church, General Synod, has twenty-six ministers and forty-seven concregations.

The Reformed Presbyterian Synod has 101 ministers, 106 congregations, with 10,250 members; and it raised last year \$190,435.45,—an average of nearly \$20, or 24, to each member.

The Associate Reformed Synod of the South has sixty ministers and fifty-four churches, with \$680 members; and raised \$40,845.69.

The Reformed (German) Church has 447 ministers, 1,000 congregations, with \$7.871 communicants; and contributions, \$398,117.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church is not Calvinistic in doctrine, has 1,275 ministers, 3,000 congregations, with 100,000 members, and its contributions are estimated at \$830,600.

These figures show the grand total of the

sum of \$14,512,198, or about £3,000,000—nearly \$15, or £3, to each communicant in the whole country.

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS.

Relying upon the sanctified intelligence of the ministry, the Presbyterian Church has made the instruction of its candidates for the pulpit an object of the highest importance, planting and endewing in all parts of the country institutions solely devoted to training men to be preachers of the Word. The Presbyterians have more than twenty of these divinity schools, with about seventy-five Professors, and more than 800 students, the most of whom have had a thorough college education in the sciences and arts, are now devoting their whole time to preparation for the Gospel ministry.

In all these institutions for theological instruction large and costly libraries have been gathered with great diligence and success. Under our laws, books for all institutions of learning may be imported free of duty; and the halls of our scattered seminaries are made the repositories of the best works in all languages of the Old World, so that a student in South Carolina or Illinois may lay bis hand upon almost any volume important for theological study as readily as if he were in Endinburg or Berlin. Some of these libraries are exceedingly rich as well as extensive. The Union Seminary in New York City has \$6,000 volumes and many of them of great value. Princeton has \$7,000. New Brunswick has \$2,000. The Presbyterian saw libraries including \$200,000 volumes, while the libraries of the Congregationalists, Baptists, Methodiets, Episcopalians, Roman Catholics, and all others united, have \$5,000 volumes.

Some idea may be obtained of the value attached to theological education by American Presbyterians, from the fact that the real estate and invested fund for the support of teachers and candidates for the ministry, owned by one of the teachers and the property of the property of teachers and the proper

and candidates for the ministry, owned by ose of the ten branches of the Presbyterian Church, amount to

\$3,350,000, anour £668,000.

This is for theological education only. Some of our colleges have had large benefactions. Princeton has property amounting to \$1,518,000. More than \$1,000,000 have been given since the accession of Dr. McCosh to its Presidency.

For the endowment and foundation of colleges and theological schools, the laymen of the Presbyterian Church have cheerfully given millions of money, which they regard not their own, but the Lord's, whose stewards they are. It is believed that in no department of the Church of Christ is the religious duty and privilege of consecrating money to the service of God more intelligently understood and conscientiously discharged and enjoyed.

The reunion of the two greatest Presbyterian bodies, in the year 1868, was marked by a free-will thank-offering to the Lord of nearly \$3,000,000, or 21,600,000.

This is a small part of what the Presbyterian Church in the United States is doing for God and man. In the national benevolent and religious institutions, which have no distinctively denominational character, and in those private or public charities sustained by the gifts of good people of all Christian names, Presbyterians do and gise not only more than any other denomination, but in some of these union societies they give more than many other denomination, but in some of these union societies they give more than many other denomination, but in some of these union societies they give more than many other denomination to all that comes into the treasury.

THE AMERICAN BIRLE SOCIETY\*

THE AMERICAN BIRLE SOCIETY\*

larger part of all that comes into the treasury.

THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY

receives the nearly undivided contributions of the American churches. As its supporters are associated in auxiliaries, and not as churches, it is impossible to distinguish the contributions made by Presbyterians from those of other denominations. But, taking the receipts of an auxiliary Bible society in the City of New York for an example, we get the following figures:

Donathone ta Presbyterian All Other Churches. Churches. Churches. Churches. 1870 \$13, 941.19 \$2, 986.56

1871 15, 841.83 2, 662.20

1873 7, 776.96 1, 919.86

1873 7, 776.96 1, 919.87

1874 11, 202.51 2, 962.71

1875 6, 792.32 1, 904.26

1878 8, 160.60 421.13

In the last fifty years .... \$309, 526, 81 \$62, 803. 67

White we have no union of Church and State, there is substantial and intimate union of the religious principle with civil government. The framework of our social institutions and laws implies the obligations of revealed religious. Every officer of government, from the lowest to the President himself, is bould by a religious oath; the first day of the week, the Christian Sabbath, is recognized by the civil law in each of our States, and by the General Government; biasoberny is a penal offence, and to disturb public worship is a crime. Bunch laws cannot be made, preserved, and executed in a country where no church establishment obtains, unless religious principle is rooted in the conscience and enthroned in the affections of the people. To cherish it from age to age, as the said of the State is the peculiar work of the Church of God. And that portion of the church will be the most powerful in this conservation of saving force, which wields the greatest amount of truth, with the higgest intellectual culture, and the most supreme devotian to the law of God. How far the Presbyterian element in the United States fulfills this mission, we will not undertake to affirm. She maintains that system of doctrine which recognizes the sovereignty of God, the supremency of law, the divine right of the civil magistrate, the duty of obedience, representation in government, with this idea in the front and dominant: that God rules by the ruler who administers law as it is the will of God.

Holding with all other Christians the brotherhood of men, and the special brotherhood of believers, there can be no "lording it?" over God's heritage. Holding to the parity of the clergy, it cannot have a hierarchy. Believing in the divine right of the people to share in the Church, and this right to be exercised by representatives chosen for the phopole of share in the country, have been earnest in the education of the people, by the support of public or free sections of other people, and, by a system of colopratage, the whole Church to pay syst

THE NEW PENITENTIARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Springrieup, Ill., July 3.—The Southern Illinois Penitentiary Commissioners meet in this city to organize on Saturday next. Parties having propositions to make as to the location of the proposed institution are invited to send them at that time.

\*1 Timothy, iv., 14. †8. F. B. Morse.

HYMENEAL.

Apacted Dispatch to The Tribuna.

KENOSHA, Wis., July 3.—Miss Lillie Burgess, a highly-respected young lady of this city, was united in marriage to Mr. M. B. Lewis, of Chicago, this afternoon at 2 o'clock, at the Unitarism Church. The bridal couple left on the 5 o'clock train for an Eastern trip.

dation of so attracting the regards of those subject to it that each member of the body feels himself wedded to and mingled with it, and all are bound up in a salutary unity."

\*\*REVIVALS OF RELIGION.\*\*

The history of the Presbyterian Church in the United States has been marked by steady, solid growth, drawing to itself the elements of stability, progress, and usefulness; having the energy of vital forces, the traditions of a godly and learned ancestry, and the impelling might of an intelligent apprehension of a Divine call to subdue the land and the whole earth for the crown of Him who bought it with His blood. To do the will of God is the limit of the Presbyterian's idea of obligation, to "go forward" his only duty, the result being easily and safely left in Almighty hands. Always clad in the panoply of the Gospel, there are frequent periods of special revival, when the Church hears the voice of God, "Arise, shine, for thy light has come." In such days of her refreshing she outs on her beautiful garments, and goes forth "fair as the moon, clear as the sun, and terrible as an army with banners." The first and only century of her life is all ablaze with these revival fires; the South and the North, the East and the wide prairies of the West, have received these baptiams of the Spirit in the early and latter rains; and this year, signalized by the convocation of this assembly of Presbyterians of all lands, is a year of the right hand of the Most High.

\*\*OONGLUSION.\*\*

We, the Presbyterian churches of the United States, are arranged in households, according to our several views of usefulness and duty, and as we have been guided by the Providence and the Spirit of God. There is room enough for each and silt to revolve and shine in our great and wide world of the West, as there is for the stars in their orbits. If God has work for us to do in closer union, we will obey his voice; but now we are one in Him; in the same service; with the same tools and the same wareas. By and by, the branches of this great Presbyte

JULY 4, 1877.
The only legitimate performance in Chicago. Miss JENNIE HIGHT

Matinee at 2. Evening at 8. Matinee, 50c and 25c Evening, \$1, 75c, 50c, and 25c. LAKE BLUFF CAMP-MEETING.

PRANCIS MURPHY and Dr. HENRY A
REYNOLDS, the Great "Red-Ribbon" Reform
er, and all the other cloquent Temperance orators
will be at the Lake Bluff National Temperance
Camp-Meeting (near Watkegan, on the Northwestern Railroad). Begins July 10, closes July 15.
Everybody get ready. Boarding and lodging
ample and cheap.
Fare from Chicago, \$1.25 for round trip.

SHARPSHOOTERS' PARK. JULY 4TH.

GRAND PICNIC.
Trains leave corner Carroll and Clinton-sta. at
10:30 s. m. and 1:30 p. in:
Tickets, round true, 50 cents.

the above purpose by the sensity on Tuesday, the hoth were sty. Under the best the office of their right be at the office of their right, in Fig. 11. An Oz. 12. The style of SCHOOL. of Young Women, at on Cayuga Lake, Contral' N. Y. 14th year-1876-7. elike institution. Prepara-

LE SEMINARY EABODY, Principal. NSTITUTE, ce-st., Philad'a, Reopens Thursday, Sept. tin, English, and French, the lankuage of the fam-HEBVILLY, Principal. er Institute

e, High-School, or high-or for Examination for an in the Chicago Law-th Clark-st., July 9. ARY ACADEMY, maintaing positions it is Twenty-second year

Aid. Daly has a humorous poem, and an ticle upon "The Trade in the Northwest," in number of the Millinery Trade Review, ch he is largely and intimately con-

arty of fifty of the members and friends of arragut Club went over to Grand Haven vening on the Goodrich steamer Alpena to di the regatta. Twelve shell boats have shipped from this city on the same er, and will be used in the races.

Ihelmina Getsinger, a widow 47 years iding at No. 140 Rumsey street, comcide at an early bour yesterday morning her throat with a rasor. She had what deranged for some time past two daughters and a son, with whom a hampily.

hnny Schutt, the 7-year-old son of E. B.
tt, of No. 56 South Halsted street, has been
ing since Mouday. He is of light complexand when last seen wore dark clothes, and
barefooted. Any information that will lead
a recovery will be most thankfully received
a almost distracted parents.

The hotels last night presented a deserted ppearance. The arrivals were light, showing hat but few strangers will spend the Fourth in thicago, and many of the guests have departed in little trips to the country. All the hotels will fly their banners, and the Sherman will decrate her Randolph and Clark street fronts with Strangli flags.

Ornor Dietzsch yesterday beld an inquest on Frank Smith, the colored jockey who was cidentally killed at Dexter Park by the trotage horse "Bonnie Bell." He was thrown, and having on stoga boots, could not extricate a foot from the stirrup. An inquest was also lid upon Thomas Lyons, a 10-year-old boy, siding on Loughton street, who was accidently drowned Saturday.

Yesterday morning N. L. Franche, residing at No. 791 West Adams street, found a female child wrapped in a striped shawl in his yard. It was taken to the Foundlings' Home where it was recognized as belonging to a young woman who had called at the Home the day previous, but was not allowed to leave the child because she would be required to remain in the institution as nurse. At that time she claimed to hall from Dubuque.

Dubuque.
ergular monthly meeting of the Caledocrapilar monthly meeting of the Caledocrapilar monthly meeting in the parlor of
crapilar the parlor of the Caledocrapilar the parlor of
caledonian description of the caledonian parlor of
a resulted in the decision that the Club
d hold a private picnic upon its grounds at
Caledonian Park on the first Thursday in
list, and that the public should not be in
For the purpose of making arranges a committee of five was appointed, cong or Messrs. John Raffen, William Forrest,
ander Murray, Thomas Patterson, and S.
Lee.

The Sloger Sowing-Machine Company was esterday made the defendant in a suit brought 8 Sophia Rosa before Justice Foote to recover sewing-machine which she claimed had been sewing-machine which she claimed had been sendulently taken from her. by the aforesaid company. It appeared that Sophia had purhased two sewing-machines on time, and had aid \$40 on them. The Singer Company then raded her one new machine for her two old nes, but gave her no credit for the \$40 she had aid to them. Then by means of some "lease" r mortgage they claimed the new machine, and ot possession of it by a writ of replevin. Justice Foote allowed her \$40 as damages and bund the right of property in her.

institution. The little stranger was taken in and found to be almost numb with cold. It was rubbed with alcohol until it revived. It was found to be a beautiful boy-baby, apparently 6 or 8 months old. He was neatly but plainly dressed, but there were no marks upon the clothing, and no writing to indicate by whom he was left. The inhuman parents, or parent, evidently wish to leave no clew to identifica-

Last summer the Rev. Arthur Mitchell, D. D., spent part of his vacation in Minnesota with the missionaries of the American Sunday-School Union. At Minneapolis and St. Paul he delivered addresses on behalf of that society, taking for his theme "The Worth of the Bible to the Nation." Its statements concerning the influence of the Bible on our national character and progress attracted the attention of a number of Japanese students in California, and they have been transcribing copies of it to circulate among their friends here and at home." The aidress was published by the St. Paul Piones and Pross, the Sunday-School World, and the Sunday-School Times of Philadelphia. Copies are still in demand by the Japanese. This is another indication of the growing interest in Christianity among that people.

Christianity among that people.

The Chicago City Railway Company have completed their street railway on Indiana avenue, from Thirty-ninth to Fifty-first street and the South Park. The track enters the Park at the northwest corner, where the Grand Boulevard connects with the Park, and within a few minutes' walk of the pond, music-stand, and Park Retreat. It will without doubt be a favorite route to the Park, as the Company propose to put on their best cars, run often and regularity, and, as they have a double track south of Thirty-ninth street and an unusually axood road bed of Lemont stone and all-steel rails, it is the intention to make it the finest line in the city, and to make it, as it ought to be, really a pleasure to visit the parks. It will also develop's tract of territory on the avenues south of the city timits which is destined to become very choice residence property, but which has not improved much heretofore owing to the lack of facilities for reaching the heart of the city. The improvement will probably stimulate building and otherwise benefit that locality. The first cars will commence running his morning, and will run regularly hereafter. Ye doubt thousands will avail themselves of the lay and the opportunity to go over the new oute and visit the Park. Take the Indiana

d the opportunity to go over the new and visit the Park. Take the Indians and Thirty-ninth street cars. route and visit the Park. Take the Indiana arenus and Thirty-ninth street cars.

GOOD FOR MEECH AND HAINES.

For time immemorial there have been hanging around the Justice and Police Courts a miserable, sneaking, thieving, loading lot of dead-beats who call themselves "lawyers." Some of them are better than others, but the majority rank with the lowest of the criminal classes. One of the worst features about their practice is that they take away clients from young, hard-working and deserving lawyers who have passed their legal examination and been admitted to the bar. They sometimes officiate as "ballers" (straw, usually), and are, all in all, one of the worst features of Police and Justice Court practice. The State Legislature "sat down on" them in the last session, and passed a law winch went into force July 1, and which provides that no man can be allowed to practice unless he can show a ficense from the Supreme Court. Monday, when Justice Morech called the second case on his docket, a man arose and said that he represented one side of the case. The Justice shed him, "Are you an attorney!" and the man replied that he had practiced in the Chicago courts for the last ten years. "That is not what I asked you," said the Court. "I want to know if you have a license to practice law." The man wilted, and the Justice told him to pay back to his client the money which she (an old woman) had paid him. He compiled, evidently knowing that the Court had the power to fine him then and there, and was then told to vamose the ranche, and be rather expeditious. In that, also, he compiled with celerity. That was the first "shyster" bounces.

Justice Haines had occasion to apply the same bouncing process to one Jacob L. Stone, another "abyster" who essayed to conduct a case before him. The Justices are firmly resolved to allow to do a little to stop these butchers of legal lore from preying longer upon unwitting clients and the general public. It is aincerely hoped, at least by the young attorneys in whose inter-

that the other Justice will have the shousty and bravery to follow the examples set by Justices Meech and Haines.

A VERY PRETTY AND INSTRUCTIVE EXHIBITION of electricity was given last evening in the showwindow of Thomas Whitfield & Co.'s drug-store, southeast corner of Wabash avenue and Jackson street, by Herbert V. Richards, son of Prof. W. C. Richards, of Lawadale. The show was made with a mammoth and most powerful battery through vacuum or Geisler tubes, of which there was an immense display in the window. The coils were in a thousand and one fantastic shapes, the electricity passing through various gases, showing a multitude of colors. The names of Washington, Franklin, etc., were thus Illuminated. The electric light is remarkably bright, and only those who saw the display of last evening can fully appreciate its beauties. A diver's lamp was lighted in the hands of The Tribune reporter. It would illumine water at a depth of from thirty to seventy-five feet. The same manner of conducting electricity can also be used in mines, and would make the chambers as bright as day, and free from the dangers of explosions by fire-damp. As an exhibition of the practical uses to which electricity may be put, it was a success. This evening a grand Fourth-of-July exhibition will be given. for which a number of powerful batteries will be used. The public are injusted to view the axperiments and display.

The Recorder's office has just published an official list of abstracts of title to Cook County real estate now on its record, or contained in letter-press books in its possession. This book, which makes up, with the index, 616 pages, gives by lots and blocks the various abstracts of title which were recorded at the Recorder's office under the resolution adopted some years ago by the County Board, and also those contained in the books purchased from Willmans & Thielcke. The idea is an admirable one. A person desirous of getting cheaply the chain of title to any property can find he be book by the county Board.

from Willmans & Thielcke. The idea is an admirable one. A person desirous of getting cheaply the chain of title to any property can find, by looking at this book, just what period of time is covered by the abstracts in the county's possession, and can, if they so desire, obtain certified copies. This last, which has been prepared for free distribution, refects great credit upon Maj. Brockway, the Recorder, and Otto Peltzer, his deputy, whose thorough acquaintance with the abstract business has made his services invaluable in its compilation and in the management of that branch of the duties of the office.

KILLED BY A STREET-CAR.

KILLED BY A STREET-CAR.

compliation and in the management of that branch of the duties of the office.

RILLED BY A STREET-CAR.

Some one, whose name is unknown at present, is responsible, through his carelessness, for a fatal accident yesterday morning at the corner of Madison and Deerborn streets. In his haste to leave a car going east, he knocked over John Maloney. a laborer, who was busy at work on the pavement between the tracks. The wheels of a car going west at the same moment passed over his body below the waist. He was attended by Dr. Purdy and taken to his home, No. 405 Centre avenue, where he died in great agony several hours later. The stomach was found to be bursted at the examination after death. Deceased was 60 years of age, and leaves a large family. William Dettman, driver of the car, No. 285, was locked up at the Armory.

POTEL ARENYALS.

Palmer House—The Hon. Joseph Vilas, Wisconsin; W. H. Easton, Boston; the Hon. George Arnold, Memphis; W. S. Williams, New York; Gen. O. M. Poe, U. S. A.; F. M. Johnson, Marquette; Emory Clapp, New Orleans; Dr. S. S. Dougherty, Newark, A. J.; J. H. Clute, Albany; C. B. Deane, Dubuque; Gen. D. A. Loring, San Francisco; C. F. Adams, Toledo; G. M. Tuttle, Mineapolis; W. J. Howard, Battle Creek; W. A. Allen, Springfield, Mass.; H. A. Lewis, Boston; J. C. Wilson, Baltimore... Tremont House—The Hon. J. B. Page, Vermont; James Peabody, Cincinnati; C. E. Bullard, Eau Claire; Col. S. H. Blewitt, St. Louis: W. H. Judson, New York; C. C. Reed, Detroit; George E. Wolcott, Omaha; George Horton, San Francisco; P. B. Pisk, Springfield, Vt.; William Harvey, Quincy; G. R. Houghton, Milwankee; W. E. Darling, San Francisco; the Hon. S. K. Stone, Keene, N. H.; the Hon. Alexander Buell, Utica, N. Y. Sherman House—F. W. Lane, Waltham, Mass.; F. H. Badger, Knoxville; F. W. Stewart, Winons; the Hon. G. Twichell Brooktine, Mass.; Judge S. J. Anthony, Valparaiso, Ind.; J. F. William, G. Campbell, Leeds, Eng.; G. H. Hammond, Detroit... Grains, Pacific—F. H. Wines, Springfield; Sanford Richards, Champaign; E. T.

DOUGLAS MONUMENT.

MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

The newly-appointed Douglas Monumen Palmer House for the purpose of organizing and getting to work under the late law by which The Matron of the Chicago Protestant Orphan
Asylum, which is situated on Michigan avenue,
just south of Twenty-second street, was awakened Sunday morning about 1 o'clock by the
wailing of a child. Upon investigation it was
found to proceed from a baby wrapped
in a shawl and lying under
one of the trees in the large yard in front of the
institution. The little stranger was taken in

coln, and Ralph Plumb. Judge Caton was elected President of the Commission, and Mr. Fuller Secretary. The Commission then considered the plans presented by Mr. Leonard W. Volk, the sculptor, and, after a thorough discussion of the subject, concluded to adopt them in all their essential parts. The cost of the work necessary to complete the monument will. it is said, unquestionably come within the \$50,000 appropriated by the last Legislature.

THE MONUMENT will be about 100 feet in height, and have a diameter at the base of fifty-two feet. The foundation base and tomb have been completed since 1866. There are four plasters projecting from the corners of the tomb, which will be surmounted by four emblematic statues in sitting attitudes. They will be of heroic size, and be made of bronze or the anest Italian marble. One figure will represent History recording on a tablet the doings of Illinois, who sits on another corner, and toward whom History is bending a listening ear: the other two will represent Commerce and the Arts and Schenes, with the proper symbols. All will be robed in harmonizing dress and in classic style. There will be four high bas-reliefs in marble or bronze extending around the pedestal, and which will represent the aborigines hunting, fishing, and engaged in other exercises, with wigwams, squaws and other Judian accompaniments. Another group will represent ploneer farmer's life, a third trade and enterprise, illustrated by the building of railroads, telegraph, the unloading of voscels, etc. A fourth group will represent education, illustrated by churches, colleges, and a class of youngsters receivings instruction from their schoolmaster.

The architectural work rising above the tom will consist of an ornamented pedestal, orna-

illustrated by churches, colleges, and a class of youngsters receivings instruction from their schoolmaster.

The architectural work rising above the tomb will consist of an ornamented pedestal, ornamented with bas-reliefs, and festoons and wreaths of laurel, flambeaus, books and scrolls. Resting on the pedestal will be a circular column forty-four feet in height. It will be placed in three sections, the sections to be joined by a belt of stars representing the different States. The column will have a convexed outline, be crowned with an ornamented frieze and cap, upon which will be a colossal bronze statue of Senator Douglas, standing in the attitude of delivering an oration. This statue will be nine feet high. The tomb chamber is to be tilled with varicolored marbles. A life-sized bust of Douglas will be placed upon the sarcophagus. The grounds will be handsomelyflaid out with walks, and be inclosed by a terrace wall on the lake side and a stone curbing on Douglas avenue. The shaft will be of granite.

Messrs. M. W. Fuller, Potter Palmer, and Robert T. Lincoln were appointed a committee to report at the next meeting as to the best plan of procedure to be taken to carry on the work. Their instructions were somewhat indefinite, but their duties will include the necessary amount of interviews with contractors and others, the results of which they will report to the Commission with whatever recommendations they have to make. It is the Commission ready are at liberty to draw for money as fast as the work progresses, as it is their intention to go ahead with it as rapidly as possible. Some of the Commissioners are men so sanguine as to believe the monument will be completed within the next six months. Another meeting will be held Friday afternoon in Judge Drummond's room to hear the report of the Commistoe and attend to any other business which may come before the Commission:

FEMININE JEALOUSY.

OTHELLO GETS THE WORST OF IT. The jealousy of a wife came near causing the death of her husband the other evening. The parties are colored, and their names Mr. and Mrs. William Marrow. The man works for Ald. Kirk, and has charge of his stable on Michigan street, near Pine. He and his wife occup, rooms in the second story of the building. The were married eight years ago, but have no children. Ever since the fire the two have not gotten along at all, the woman accusing William, without cause, as he avers, of being untrue. He works hard all day, and occasionally would take a walk after dark to "cool off." When he returned nome she would abuse him, charging that he had been spending his time with some rirl.

cidedly no his labors had been very tiresome. He sat on State street bridge for awhile, letting the breeze from the lake blow on him, and then he wandered over on to the South Side, finally getting home about II o'clock. Mrs. W. was somewhat under the influence of liquor, as he says, and at once began to bedevil him. She then insisted upon lighting all the gas in the building, and as fast as she lit a jet he turned the light out. Next she rushed to the window and yelled "Police." A crown collected in front of the stable, and she said to them that her husband had a revolver, and was trying to shoot her. William heard this, and went to another window and addressed the people below. He told them that his wife lied ighat he had no revolver; that he did own one about four years ago; that she got hold of it one night and attempted to kill him, whereupon he took it away from her and sold it. Several in the crowd knew Marrow, and, believing his statement, laughed, and went away, the otherw following. William finally concluded to go to bed, and permitted his wife to light the gas without interference. He had not been under the clothes five minutes before she came into the room from one adjoining, and, coolly striking a match, set fire to the bed-quilt. It blazed up, and Marrow jumped out and with difficulty put out the fames, his shirt being burned while so doing. This event seemed to quiet the woman, and notting more occurred that night. The next morning she cleared out, and Marrow is not at all anxious about haying her return. He spoke to her yesterday, she having called to see him, and said something about a divorce. She demurred to this, and remarked that "She wouldn't sign it." Although the woman has committed a very serious offense, it is not likely that she will be prosecuted, since no damage was done to the stable, and Marrow is not at all vindictive towards her. among certain members of that body. Some ago; that she rey hold of the state of the country of t

but he was afraid it would be a breach of trust for the Commissioners to use any of the park funds in fixing up Michigan avenue or any other avenue for the benefit of the public. There were pienty of streets in the city, and he thought the city might exclude heavy teaming from that avenue with impunity.

Mr. Dexter thought the matter of appropriating park moneys toward fixing up Michigan avenue could be covered or evaded by securing, voluntary subscriptions for the purpose, until legislation could be obtained regarding the transfer, provided such transfer was made.

A communication from the Trustees of the Oakland Congregational Church was read, which related to the matter of right-of-way in front of the church. It was referred to the Land Committee.

A petition from the Town of Hyde Park was presented, asking leave to connect with the Forty-third street sewer. It was referred to

A petition from the Town of Hyde Park was presented, asking leave to connect with the Forty-third street sewer. It was referred to the Construction Committee.

The claim of Mr. Legare for \$1,000 for land sold the Commissioners was taken up and considered. According to the report of the Auditing Committee there was a defect in the title. Mr. Kales stated that there was a right of dower upon the premises which could not be extinguished except by condemnation. It was stated that proceedings of condemnation were already in progress. Mr. Lyon said that the dower covered only a portion of one of the twenty-five-foot lots which composed the tract.

MR. CORNELL offered a resolution to the effect that the Village of Hyde Park be allowed to connect with the South Park's main sewer on Egandale avenue and Forty-third street, the work to be done with the ap robation of the Superintendent of the Park, and with the provision that the Commissioners should cause a disconnection at any time upon ten days' notice being given. The resolution was adopted.

A number of bills were audited, amounting the state of the

time upon ten days' notice being given. The resolution was adopted.

A number of bilis were audited, amounting to \$4,622.90.

Mr. Henry Sheldon appeared before the Board with a grievance. He stated that a year ago is last June his carriage was upset in the park through the carrelessness of the workmen, and badly damaged, besides there was an injury to his wife. He though it would not pey either himself or the Board to enter into liftgation, but he wished to be reimbursed for the damage done. The matter did not appear to meet with the approval of the Commissioners, and no action was taken.

A Mr. Bond, who is constructing a restdence on Drexel boulevard, sent in a communication requesting the Board to allow him to run a sewer across the planting ground of the park, a distance of about 100 feet, to connect with the main sewer on the west side, belonging to the town. The matter was referred to a special committee.

A petition from a number of property-owners on Drexel boulevard, between Oakwood boulevard and Fitty-seventh street, asking the Board to grade and otherwise improve the adjoining streets as soon as possible, was referred to the Committee on Construction.

The matter of paving and improving the rest of Oakwood boulevard was discussed, and finally it was agreed that stone paving should be put it was agreed that stone paving should be put it was agreed that stone paving should be put it was agreed that stone paving should be put it was agreed that stone paving should be put it was agreed that stone paving should be put to should be put it was agreed that stone paving should be put to shoul

of Oakwood boulevard was discussed, and finally it was agreed that stone paving should be put in the gutters and the road-bed macademized, the work to be placed in the hands of the Connittee, with power to act.

The Board then adjourned until two weeks THE TELEPHONE. LECTURE AND EXHIBITION BY PROF. GRAY.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Electrical Society was held last evening in Rooms 30 and 31 of the Union Building, and was attended by an audience of considerable numbers and of rather more than average intelligence. The meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. F. W. Jones, who introduced Prof. Elisha Gray, the inventor of the telephone. Prof. Gray gave a thorough description of his invention and an interesting explanation of his invention and an interesting explanation of its workings, his talk, as he called it, being quite similar to that which he gave last winter at McCormick Hall. After this explanation, a practical illustration of its operations was given through the instrumentality of a Mr. Goodrich, who played on the transmitting instrument located in the next building west. The audience became aware, as the playing went on, that they were listening to a rumber of familiar airs, including a Scotch reel, "Way Down on the Swanee River," the "Little Brown Jug," "Yankee Doodle," "America," and others, the music being about as near a cross between that of the handorgan and the hurdy-gurdy as anything that could easily be imagined. Prof. Gray also exhibited another contrivance, consisting, besides the wires, principally of a wheel with a zinc plate, which gave forth musical sounds when revolved and pressed by the Professor's finger. "Home, Sweet Home" was sent across the wires, and received in this way with considerable success—after the operator had got fairly started, which sevend to require considerable success—after the operator had got fairly started, which sevend to require considerable Prof. Elisha Gray, the inventor of the tele-

revolved and pressed by the Professor's finger.

"Home, Sweet Home" was sent across the
wires, and received in this way with considerable
success—after the operator had got fairly
started, which seemed to require considerable
time. The previous experiments had resulted
in the transmission only of single tones, but
with the wheel arrangement the chords came in
very clearly and perfectly,—that is, taking into
account the fact that the sender occasionally
struck a few false notes.

Prof. Gray then exhibited and illustrated the
workings of Bell's Talking Telegraph. The
same connections were used,—two wires, one of
them a ground wire, and the other
passing overhead to the sending instrument,—about the only difference in
the apparatus being the use of two cupshaped affairs instead of the set of boxes which
form a part of the telephone. Connected with
each of the cups was a small, fixed magnet, on
the end of which was a small wire. In front of
this was a simple diaphragm of fron, which became magnetic, and which was mounted within a
very short distance of the end of the core.
This apparatus, the Professor explained, took
up the vibrations of the air and copied them exactly. When it was used with an armature,
permanent or fixed, and with a helix wound
around it, the tendency was to produce
inductively the influences upon them, the power
of the tone depending upon the amplitude of
the notion in front of it. If the diaphragm
vibrated in front, it transmitted a series of infinences corresponding to its own motions
exactly, according to the amplitude of the vibrations. Prof. Gray explained that the reeds,
used for transmission in the case of the telephone, would not answer for the purposes of
transmission by the talking telegraph. The
latter required something that would transmit
the varying vibrations of the human voice, as
heard in speaking or singing. Inertia had to be
overcome, moreover, and the tendency was to
make the sounds somewhat muffied. For some
reason or other, Prof. Gray's explanation was
not ev

whether the explanation was thoroughly satisfactory or not, the results were comprehended by all who desired to place their ears at the mouths of the cups. Those who availed themselves of the privilege heard, with more or less distinctness, the voices of a quartette in the sending room, and were also gratified at receiving answers to questions which they put to the absent ones.

offered at Monday night's meeting of the Council, respecting the demanding of railroad passes by Aidermen, has caused quite a commotion among certain members of that body. Some hold that it is too sweeping, because the mem-bers of the Council work for nothing for the

THE CITY-HALL.

The Comptroller yesterday borrowed \$8,700 pon revenue warrants at 6 per cent. The employes of the Department of Health and school janitors were yesterday paid June alaries, amounting to about \$15,000. The Treasurer's receipts yesterday were

\$3,790 from the Water Department, \$3,808 from the City Collector, and \$44,746 from the Comp-Nineteen new cases and one death from sear let fever were reported at the Health Depart-

ment yesterday. Five cases of measies were also reported. M. Mueller took out a permit yesterday to build two three-story and basement stone-front dwellings, 24x42 feet each, West Monroe, near Morgan street, to cost \$4,080 each.

Next Saturday the Comptroller will redeem the outstanding certificates of the popular loan, Those now out are the ones in which no pro-vision was made for redemption before maturity if the city any fit.

Fifty thousand dollars were forwarded to New York yesterday. That sum makes up the amount of consignments to that city to \$408,-000, which is just the total of the bonded debt interest due July 1.

The Special Committee on Water-Rates has been called to meet in the City Clerk's office Friday at 3 o'clock. The Gas Committee is called to meet Saturday at 2 o'clock sharp in the City Clerk's office.

The statistics of the Police Department show that within the last three months 2,259 persons have been accommodated with lodgings at the police stations; 957 lost children have been returned to their parents by the police; 2,183 notices to repair sidewalks have been served by the patrolmen, who have, within the above time, killed 8,661 dogs. There were three deaths in the force, and four men were injured while in discharge of their duties.

The report of the Registrar of Vital Statistics shows that in the month of June there were 562 deaths, a decrease of 65 from the preceding month and an increase of 15 over the corresponding month of last year. Decedents were males, 305; females 254; married, 156; single, 706; white, 556; colored, 6. The principal cause of deaths: accidents, 18; aponlexy, 13; brain disease, 8; cancer, 14; cholera infantum, 23; diphtheria, 13; general dropsy, 10; scarlet fever, 83; heart diseases, 11; old age, 16; consumption, 66.

Mayor. Heath received vesterday from Mayor Earle, of St. John, a telegram thanking him for the generous contribution made by Chicago. The Brewers' Committee to 1 to 5225 yesterday; the Hotel Committee, \$169; the lumbermen, \$64, in addition to the \$1,000 already subscribed by them. Heary Greenebaum & Co. donated \$50. Some of the committees have not yet reported. They are the Insurance; Drugs, etc.; Hardware and Iron; Paper-Dealers and Stationers, and parts of the Hotels and Brewers' Committees.

Fifty-nine saloon licenses were issued yesterday, making the total of new ones only 105. They are not coming in with commendable rapidity, and the old troubles in which the saloon men were invariably the losers will probably be resorted to again. The Mayor has given notice that all billiard saloon proprietors without licenses must be summonsed for violation of ordinances, unless they pay up in the next few days. The result of a summons last year was in each case a judgment for the amount of the license, and the billiard men pard the costs of the suits. Fifty-nine saloon licenses were issued yest

THE COUNTY BUILDING. Commissioner Fitzgerald yesterday fited his nswer in the Harms injunction. The cause

will be set to-morrow for trial. Look out for a special Grand Jury in August The July jury may have something to say in a special way.

The County Court will meet Monday, when application for judgment against all delinquent taxpayers will be made.

The Criminal Court was given again yesterda to the hearing of quasi-criminal cases. The regular calendar will be taken up to-morrow. Sexton, the Court-House contractor, was pay ing his hands yesterday. When he cast up accounts last night he was \$300 short. Several Commissioners were about him during the day, yet he has no idea where his \$300 went.

A police-officer came over to the jail yester-day, closely followed by several urchins from the police courts. When leading them up the steps of the jail, one of the boys took advantage of the opportunity afforded him, and ran off. He has not been heard of since, and the policeman cannot be given the credit he deserves, for the reason that both his "star" and name are un-

Wagner, of much mustache, and who calls himself an attorney, was in trouble again yesterday, and for a time in the custody of the Sheriff. The bondsmen he had presented a few days ago to keep him out of durance ville surrendered him, and he was the picture of misfortune. He gave new bonds during the day.

Walker and Sexton drew heavily on the County Treasury yesterday, and wiped out all there was to the credit of the Court-House Fund. Walker drew his portion, as is his custom, in small orders, and, in conveying them from the North to the South Side, it was noticeable that his horse was swift, and that he was guarded by his bookkeeper. A reporter halted him to inquire about his notes,—that is, those he issued to secure the Court-House contract. He was

mum, yet, upon being pressed, he got down to business. Said he, "You know that \$40,000 was never issued for McNell, for haven't I already told you that the notes had been diverted from their purpose." Then who were they issued in favor of ?" inquired the reporter. The answer was long drawn and carefully worded, but yet easily interpreted. He had drawn them for some one else, and, suffering from a severe attack of conscientiousness, would not asy that the same one else was not the County Ring.

SEXTON VS. PERIOLAT.

Architect Egan vesterday came to his own defese nobly by saying that he would not accept the honors sought to be thrust upon him in connection with the foundation for the dome of the Court House. The Board the day before had authorized him to go on and do the work, very singularly, and as muchéo his surprise as that of any one else; but he said, without giving any reasons therefor, he would do nothing of the kind. The facts are, as has been already repeatedly stated, the Board never intended that the work should be given to any one else than Sexton or McNeil, and being unable to determine between the two men they attempted to throw the responsibility on Egan. The conduct of the Board, as strange as it was, is susceptible of explanation, and that explanation might be even explained further than it can be here. Under Sexton's contract the dome work really belonged to him, and he wanted it. On the other hand, McNeil had begged for it, urged the architect to recommend him, etc., and, both contending for it, the muddle was a serious one, as either of them was ready to outbid the other in the matter of paying for the job. The real trouble came in, however, just here, and the end is not yet: Sexton had a following in the Board owning of the fact that, in all his relations with the "Ring," he had dealt direct rather than through Periolat, and in the matter of the building of the dome this patriot labored for McNeil. Here was the rub,—Sexton vs. Periolat,—and to bridge over the difficulty, allay the anger, an

difficulty, allay the anger, and suppress the fight, Egan was given the position of mediator, which he respectfully declines. Where the trouble will end no one knows; but the result, whatever it may be, will be a fair test of the present strength of Periolat and Sexton with the Board. McNeil, as an individual, is out of the question, and, beside, there is against him the fact of his conspiracy of a year ago with Agnew to have the Commissioners indicted.

WALKER'S TROUBLESOME EXTRAS.

The next prominent move in connection with the Court-House work on the part of the Board is to vote to Walker \$92,000 in "extras." Walker claims this amount, but has no expectation of getting it. In fact, while he is in law entitled to nothing, if he can get \$60,000 on the score of equity he will be abundantly satisfied. This amount would leave him a profit of \$20,000, for his "extras" are only contemplated to cover the \$40,000 he agreed to pay for the contract. The \$40,000 he is practically assured of, because Egan has already agreed to allow him about that amount, but this assurance does not satisfy him, for he says he wants a share of the plunder, and unless a respectable amount in excess of this is voted him he will not only refuse to recognize the claims of the Commissioners, but will also throw up his contract; hence the interest of the "Ring" in giving him a sum as near \$92,000 as possible. The scheme adopted to give him his claim and satisfy his demand has already been intimated in these columns, and in it is another trap for Egan. Walker has made up the sum of \$92,000 as his claim by means of an Arbitrating Board of Two appointed and paid by himself, and, as in the Harms matter, Egan is to be called in by the Board to represent the County. Egan's figures, to start on, will be about \$40,000, and, with two against him, the best he can do will be to split the difference between his estimate and that of his associate arbitrators. The result would be, the arbitration would result in recommending an allowance to Walker of \$75,00

half of the interests of our country in the lecture-room of the First Congregationa Church this morning at 11 o'clock. All are invited.

Eliza Dennis, a colored Chevenne prostitute was yesterday sent to the Criminal Court in bonds of \$1,000 by Justice Foote for robbing an aged granger named Joseph Seth, of Aurora, Ind., of \$8. She went to fail.

Henry Jackson, a young colored man, was be-fore Justice Foote yesterday charged with the forgery of a draft of \$14.50 upon a man named Mead. His bail was fixed at \$1,500, and he went to jail in default thereof. Jackson's attorne claims that his client can neither read nor

A case was before Commissioner Hoyne yes terday in which Caroline Crawford, keeper of a dive on Fourth avenue, was charged with selling liquor in her domicile without license for the past two years. A number of witnesses, black and white, were examined, and the dusky Caroline was put under bonds in \$500 for her appearance at the higher court.

write.

Last Saturday afternoon, between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock, as the schooner Montouk was sailing off the west shore of Lake Michigan, between Point Betsy and White Fish Bay, an altercation arose between Capt. G. Gunderson and his mate, Godfrey Gunderson, in which the former was assampted by the latter and couchly ms mate, Gourrey Gunderson, in which the for-mer was assaulted by the latter, and roughly handled. The Captain entered this port yester-day, when he caused the arrest of the belliger-ent mate, and had him brought before Com-missioner Hoyne. The latter, after hearing the case, placed the culprit under bonds in \$500, and held him to trial in the United States Court.

and held him to trial in the United States Court.

Cornelius O'Brien, No. 11 Barber street, and Albert Lucas. No. 683 Wabash avenue, are wavering twixt life and death, and in neither case are the physicians able to give any decisive opinion. O'Brien has identified Joseph Smith as the man who fred the brick at him, and he is therefore held without bail. Schmidt, who assaulted Lucas with his scissors, is similarly held. Charles Diehl, at No. 120 Ewing street, will recover. His assallant has not yet been captured, as Diehl is unable to talk, and does not know exactly who it was that cut him. He states that he stopped on the corner to question a woman who was crying because her husband had turned her out of doors and was beating her, and while so talking the husband slipped up on him unawares, and, without the slightest provocation, assaulted him with the knife.

BEATEN TO DEATH.

BEATEN TO DEATH.

Another murder is, perhaps, added to the list by the death of Mirs. Schlager, which occurred yesterday afternoon at No. 150 North Jefferson street. Mrs. Paimer, the woman who is accused of causing her death, by reason of a drunken beating she gave the deceased two weeks ago, is in the Madison Street Station, having been locked up by ex-Policeman Dier. An inquest alone (which will be held to-day) can determine just what foundation there is for the charge that Mrs. Palmer caused her death, and if she did so cause it, whether she was in the aggressive or simply protecting herself. Mrs. Palmer has a pretty hard reputation, and there are those who say that the deceased was also given to drink at times. The Coroner's jury to-day will sift the matter.

The BERNER MURDER. BEATEN TO DEATH.

given to drink at times. The Coroner's jury to-day will sift the matter.

The inquest held yesterday by Coroner Dietzsch upon Heary Berner developed no new facts. Singularly enough in so crowded a neighborhood, no one, save the wife of the deceased, saw the fight, and aithough the testimony of quite a number was taken, no particulars of the affray were discovered. Mrs. Berner testified briefly as to the cause of the quarrel. She saw Berner tear a board from the partition, saw Matsen stand by ax in hand and endeavor to strike her husband. With the board he warded off Matsen's blow, and then grabbed him by the throat, at which point Matsen whipped out his knife and did the stabbing. None of the other witnesses in the case could say anything about the cutting, save one, who refused bluntly to teil all he knew, but intimated that he would tell the Grand Jury if compelled to do so.

The post mortem developed the fact that

SUBURBAN.

The regular meeting of the Board of Trustees was held at the Town-Hall Monday after noon. All members were present. The connittee who have charge of the construction of the artesian-well upon the property lately purchased by the town were instructed to hire laborers and proceed with the digging of the well, building of the tank and wind-mill, and well, building of the tank and wind-mill, and the laying of the water-pipes. The estimated cost of well and tank is from \$8,000 to \$12,000.

An ordinance requiring the muzzling of dogs-was passed.

A number of bills and the pay-roll for the month of June were sudited and ordered paid. The Board then adjourned to the first Monday in August.

ROYAL CANADIAN INSURANCE COMPANY. CHICAGO, July 8.—Dispatches received show that the suspension of the Royal Canadian Insurance Company from New York State was only temporary. The Directors of the Company are now at Albany, and by to-night arrangements will be fully completed by which the Royal Canadian will be allowed to proceed with-

out fear of further trouble.

We learn that the St. John losses are being promptly adjusted and immediately paid with-

THE EIGHTH WONDER OF THE WORLD.

The seven wonders are known to many; the eighth is that the villainous adulterated stuff called corn starch has been used by the public so long. The only reason, of course, is that nothing better was offered or known. But now the Chicago Starch-Works produce an article without rotting the grain and then restoring the putrid stuff with poisonous chemicals, as is done by other manufacturers. The food is consequently pure and wholesome, and the gloss for laundry purposes the best, and takes one-fifth less, being stronger; and, although so much superior, costs no more than the common article called gloss and corn starch. THE EIGHTH WONDER OF THE WORLD.

BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS. There is no subject which should more engress attention than the purity of the preparations which are used in flavoring the various compounds prepared for the human stomach. Burnett's extracts are prepared from fraits of the best quality, and are highly concentrated. The "Fifth Avenue," "Continental," "Grand Pacific," and other leading hotels use and indorse Burnett's Extracts.

On Menday, July 9, William A. Butters & Co. will make a positive sale of real estate. This sale presents a rare opportunity to invest at bottom

Economy is the key-note of wealth. It is for this reason that husbands coincide with the pref-crence of their wives for Andreus' Bazar. All the raciest and freshest news in literature, art, and science is popularly given, and the best writers in America and Europe contribute. In addition to this, the most valuable information, including cuts and patterns about fashion matters, is far-nished. Send for the Bazar, Cincinnati. Speci-men cony. 10 cents. nen copy, 10 cents.

O'ROURKE—Of cholers infantum, Willian Henry O'Rourke, aged 8 months, son of John and Bridg-ett O'Hourke. Funeral from their residence, No. 175 Maxwell-st., by cars to Calvary, at 1 o'cleck p. m., July 4. SETZINGER—Mrs. Wilhomenia Setzinger, at her residence, 140 Rumsey-st., at 12 p.m., July 2. Funeral to Waldheim Cemetery, at 1 p. m., July 4. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

In the Board will lose \$40,000 if he keeps his promise. In any event there is a lively fight ahead. It will be watched with considerable solicitude by the public at large, now that they have an inkling of what to expect, and an intimation of the plans laid to rob them.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The steamer John Sherman will run to Highland Park to-day. See advertisement on first page.

Col. Cummings will lead a Gospel temperance meeting in Lower Farwell Hall this evening at 8 o'clock.

There will be a union prayer-meeting in behalf of the interests of our country in the lecture-room of the First Congregational Church this morning at 11 o'clock. All are invited.

CRIMINAL.

July 4.

Friends of the family are invited to attend.

HORTON—PHILBRICK—In Denver, Col., May, 31, of consumption, Eva A. Horton, aged 29 years, also June 24, of the same disease, her sister, Mary 5mms, wife of Charles H. Philbrick, aged 29 years and 9 months, late residence of chicago, BELL—The funeral of Mary Bell will take place from 563 Sedgwick-st. to-day, at 2 o'clock p. m., by earriages to Graceland.

JONES—July 2, in Donovan, Ill., Mrs. Ruby D. Jones, aged 76 years, formerly of Chicago, Ill.

Emerican of the same disease, her sister, Mary 5mms, wife of Charles H. Philbrick, aged 29 years and 9 months, late residence copy.

MALONEY—On Tneedsy morning July 3, 1877, John Maloney, aged 55 years. A native of Herstettown, County Limerick, Ireland.

Finnena of the family are invited to attend.

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Finnena of the same disease, her sister, Mary 5mms, wife of Charles M. Brage, or of Chicago, 181.

Emerican of the same disease, her sister, Mary 5mms, wife of Charles M. Horton, aged 26 years, formerly of Chicago, 181.

Finnena of Charles H. Philbrick, aged 29 years and 9 months, late residence of Chicago, 1

copy.

CHATTERTON—July 3, Charlie Noyes, infant son of Oscar W. and Mary P. Chatterion, aged 7 months and 6 days.

Funeral from residence, 209 Warren-av., at 10 i. m. to-day.

MEDICAL.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic.

In the atmosphere experienced here during the summer months, the lethargy produced by the heat takes away the desire for wholesome food, and frequent perspirations reduce bodily energy, partienlarly those suffering from the effects of debilitating diseases. In order to keep a natural healthful activity in the system we must resort to artificial means. For this purpose Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is very effectual. A few doses will create an appetite and give fresh vigor to the enervated body. For dyspepsia, it is invaluable. Many eminent physicians have doubted whether dyspepsia can be permanently cured by the drugs which are genefally employed for that purpose. The Sea Weed Tonic permanently cared by the drugs which are genefally employed for that purpose. The Sea Weed Tonic in its nature is totally different from such drugs. It contains no corrosive minerals or acids; in fact, it assists the regular operations of nature, and supplies her deficiencies. The tonic in its nature so much resembles the gastric juice that it is almost identical with that fluid. The gastric juice is the natural solvent which, in a healthy condition of the body, causes the food to be digested; and when this juice is not excreted in sufficient quantities, indigestion, with all its distressing symptoms, follow. The Sea Weed Tonic performs the duty of the gastric juice when the latter is deficient. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic sold by all druggists.

LIFE INSUBANCE. THE JNITED STATE LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY. IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, 261, 262, 263 Broadway. OBSANIZED 1850 ASSETS, \$4,827,176.52 SURPLUS, \$820,000

ISSUED ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS ALL ENDOWMENT POLICIES

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APPROVED CLAIMS MATURING IN 1877 WILL BE DISCOUNTED AT 75 ON PRESENTATION.

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HAIR GOODS. Wholesale and Reiail. Send for price tile. Goods sent C. O. D. anywhere. Hair-drawing latest styles for ets. Wign made to order and warranted.

E. BURNHAM.

25 W. Manuson Str., Cardano. SAMABITAN NERVINE.

SAMABITAN NERVINE

B.T. BABBITT, New York City.

A PERFECT TOILET SOAP.

conting of Soars his business; he recently declared that persons entaged in this employment were short-lived, from seven to ten years being the longest period during which the occupation could be followed.

The difficulty of procuring a perfectly pure article of Tollet Soap is at last obvisted, however, thanks to the enterprise and chemical skill of Mr. B. T. Barsitt, of New York, the world-renowned Soap Manufacturer, whose immence establishment is by far the largest of its kind in the United States. The renown of Mr. B. anarty's various projections have for many vacables as widely discussed.

"B. T. BARBITT'S TOILET SOAP" is the trade factured. Though specially desirable for the use of ladies and children, this soap is equally appropriate for gentlamen's toilet, and as it makes a heavy lather it is also one of the finest soaps for barbers' use. It is just being placed upon the market, but the demand for it will som become general.—New York Pribuss.

B. T. BABBITT, New York City. TABRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.



To Rational Invalida,—In sickness every poof the body sympathizes with the seat of the disc when the stomach fails to perform its functions liver, howels, nerves, muscles, veins, arteries, de all more or iess affected. These delignousis reou The great Saline Remedy for Indigestion and its co-comitant consequences. Sold by all druggists.

OIL STOVES.

The Adams & Westlake Wire Gazzi Non-Explosive OIL STOVE. BEST Its construction renders it Al-SOLUTELY NON-EXPLOSIVE and therefore, THE ONLY SAFE OIL STOVE, under any and all circum-stances, in the market, Indoned as such by A. A. Lambert, Professor of Chemistry, St. Ignatius College, and M. Benner, Fire-Marshal of Chicaga. THE ONLY ON Solve on which nan-ive and another operation can be performed at the same time on a sir-performed at the same time on a sir-

INGERSOLL BROS. 44 Clark-st., Chicago.

CONFECTIONERY PALINV CELEBRATED Has the Union the Union—expressed to an parts. 1 D and upward at 25, 40, 60c per m. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago. AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Auctioneers, 118 and 120 Wa

THE TOLEDO Furniture & Fixtures. Large Orchestrion, Knabe Piano-Forte, &c.,

On FRIDAY, July 6, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the TOLEDO, 141 Madison-st.,

We will sell all the Furniture and Fixtures of the TOLEDO, consisting of the elegant Orchestrion, the largest and finest in the world; a Concert Grand Knabe Piano, 7-octave; three Wainut Counters, 75 Wainut Tables, one splendid 42-light Chandelier, 36 Gas Chandeliers, two large Illuminated Signs, one Dumb-Waiter, etc., etc.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

MORTGAGEE'SSALE

At Our Salesrooms, Saturday Morning, July 7. 1 Pool-Table, 3 Billiard-Tables, Bar Counter, Ice Boxes, Iron Safe, Tables, Chairs, Etc. Also I Large Iron Safe, 1 Safe with Burgiar-Proof Miso 50 Canary Birds, tine singers, with cages.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR SATURDAY SALE

HOUSEHOLD GOODS SATURDAY MORNING at 9:30 o'clock, at 118 and 120 Wabash-av., N. E. cor. Madison-st.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION, Monday, July 9, at 11 o'clock,

AT OUR SALESROOMS. Elegant stone-front dwelling, with 50 feet of ground, corner South Park Boulevard and Thirty-eighth-st. Frame cottage. 25 feet ground, on Calamet-av. near Thirty-eighth-st. 26 Lots frontingSouth Park Bonlevard, Calamet, and 25 Lots on Butler-st., near Pitty-econd. 17 Lots on Butler-st., near Pitty-econd. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO., OUR REGULAR WEEKLY SALE

Friday, July 6,9:30 O'Clock, NEW AND SECOND-HAND PARLOR SUITS. NEW CHAMBER SETS.

Afull line CARPETS. Lounges, Extension Table Book-Cases, Desks, Chairs, &c., &c. Refrig stors, &c. General Household Goods, &c., &c.

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HANDKERCHIEFS.

Keep's Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs

VOLUN

is more particular to wit:
Sub Lots four (4), eight (8), ten (10), teen (15), and sixt four (4), sive (5), an (14), original Town tying west of and be (7), eight (8), fen (12), and the Chicas Offers for the made at once to CAMBRIT 44 West Twenty-Or to

Afternoon at 2 Agency of George ton-st. The equities also, several choice from incumbrance we Thursday, July 5. for printed lists of ti We would call spe-phoice tract, which ree and clear from axes, present or to o

axes, present or to on "Midway Please and grove lot. barticulars, and go a Any person wishin eal estate or equity SAFETY D BEFOR LE.

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STATE SAVINGS

West Di 7 per c

MONE By JOSIAH H. I ROPERTY, at I 7 Ph

To have two s r,000, which we siness property a it rates. \$25,000 at 7, \$8, at 10 per cent. He Park to rent: BANKING HOU Chamber

Has money to loan rision, City and Co and is selling Exch BUS MAL FOR SALE—TI Building new, w Best facilities for country rights here its. Will be sold ther particulars in

GBAT GRA'

MANABER,

he udersigne 1877, for furn places in this cit Payment depd purpose, and bit they bid with to 100 barrels in